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WEEKLY EDITION.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.........WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.

RATIFICATION.

The **VICE PRESIDENT** presented resolutions from the Rhode Island and Virginia Legislatures, the former ratifying the Fourteenth and the latter the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BILL TO ENFORCE THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to enforce the amendment to the Constitution declaring that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. It provides that any person hindering a citizen of the United States, on any of these grounds, from being registered, from voting, being voted for, or holding office, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than three hundred dollars, and by imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than one year. A refusal to register name, or receive, count, or give proper legal effect to the vote of any citizen, under any pretense of race, color, etc., shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than four thousand dollars, and by imprisonment of not less than three calendar months nor more than two years. United States District Courts are given exclusive jurisdiction in these cases, and are required to enforce the law. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

REVELS.

The **CHAIR** announced the appointment of Revels upon the Committee on Education and Labor.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Mr. STEWART offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the Secretary of State to furnish any information in his Department as to what legislation was necessary to effect the administration of justice and to protect American interests in China and Japan.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD called up a joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds for the construction of its road, and to secure the same by mortgage. A debate ensued upon the amendment reported by the Committee on Pacific Railroads as to the means of making up deficiencies in the amounts of lands granted by Congress to extend ten miles on each side of road, and the limits within which the lands may be selected.

Mr. HARLAN opposed the bill upon the ground that the railroad had now a sufficient amount of land, and that the reasons for a farther increase were not sufficiently clear.

Mr. HOWARD explained that the company wanted authority to mortgage not only their line of road but the lands belonging to them under their charter, and that the deficiencies caused by the homestead and pre-emption settlers should be made good to the company by [illegible] up lands within ten miles of the present outer limit.

At one o'clock the bill was laid aside and

THE FUNDING BILL CAME UP.

Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Finance Committee, delivered a lengthy speech in explanation and support of the bill. He reviewed the history of the public debt and funding bills, and asserted that the Secretary of the Treasury was confident of funding the debt upon a 4½ per cent. bond. He [Sherman] thought it could certainly be done at 5 per cent. Towards the close of his remarks Mr. Sherman said the seventh section redeemed the pledge of the United States by establishing a sinking fund of 1 per cent on our whole indebtedness. Since the close of the war the Government had reduced the debt three hundred and three millions, and had paid six hundred millions of the unliquidated debt due at the close of the war, but not then ascertained or computed.

This had all been paid out of the surplus revenue. It was now our duty to make a permanent apportionment for the sinking fund before we reduced the taxes, and this bill supplies the best mode. In summing up, he said that, if the $1,200,000,000 were taken, it would be a reduction of our annual taxes of $18,000,000 of gold, representing, at five per cent., a capital of $300,000,000. The bill would result in the adoption of a policy of establishing the minimum to be applied to the payment of the public debt, thus enabling Congress to ascertain precisely the amount of taxes necessary.

The public debt would be represented by an annuity of $150,000,000, which would pay every dollar of it within thirty years. Its tendency was to a return to specie payment. We now again restore to the United States note the quality of redeemability, of which it was deprived by the pressure of war, and that while specie payments are suspended the note will not fall in market value below your bonds. A mode of redemption and limits of depreciation being fixed, we might hope to soon see these broken promises redeemed and their place supplied with paper money convertible at pleasure into gold or silver.

In reply to a suggestion by Mr. Corbett relative to a proviso to the eighth section, that not more than one-third of the bonds deposited by any bank as security shall be of the classes now authorized, on which the maximum rate of interest is 4½ or 5 per cent., Mr. Sherman said he had prepared an amendment as a substitute therefor. The amendment merely changes the rates of interest upon the bonds referred to from 4½ or 5 per cent. to 5 or 5½ per cent.

Mr. DAVIS gave notice that he would move to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee.

At 3 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE.

PROVISIONS.

The resolution offered last Monday by Mr. McCrary, declaring pork packers, lard renderers or others engaged in smoking hams, curing meats, or others, known as in the provision trade, and refunding the tax already collected, was amended by striking out the refunding clause, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. SPINK, of Dakotah, offered a resolution in favor of such a tariff for revenue on foreign imports, as will incidentally protect the domestic manufacturer without impairing the revenue and impose the least burdens upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial industry of the country.

Mr. KELSEY objected, but the House seconded the the previous question—76 to 44.

Mr. WOOD moved to table the resolution. Negatived without a division and the resolution was adopted—10 against 148.

The resolution was copied verbatim from the National Democratic platform of 1868. The nays were:

Messrs. Allison, Archer, Biggs, Bird, Booker, Boyd, Brooks of Mass., Burchard, Burr, Calkin, Cox, Crebs, Dickinson, Dox, Finkelberg, Gibson, Griswold, Haight, Hambleton of Maryland, Hawkins, Hay, [illegible] Johnson, Jones of Kentucky, [illegible] Kerr, Marshall, Mayham, Mc[illegible] Mungen, Niblack, [illegible] Potter, Reading, [illegible] Sher[illegible]rod, Smith, [illegible] Tyner, Voorhees, [illegible] and Wood.

RESIGNATIONS.

The Speaker presented the resignations of Golladay, of Kentucky, and Deweese, of North Carolina, who are understood to have been implicated in the matter of disposing of cadetships.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Mr. BECK introduced a joint resolution extending time for the withdrawal of distilled spirits from bonded ware-houses, to 3 years from date of entry.

Mr. HOOPER offered a substitute imposing an additional tax of one cent per gallon for every month after the first year.

Mr. PROSSER hoped the Government would not exact 24 per cent. interest in that way, thus discriminating in favor of foreign importers and distillers against home distillers.

Mr. HOOPER remarked that foreign liquors and merchandise kept in bonded warehouses one day over a year have to pay ten per cent. on duty, and that duty on imported liquors is $2 50 in gold.

Mr. BECK argued in favor of his own proposition and against the Government charging any interest.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) and Mr. Covode sustained Mr. Beck's proposition.

Mr. ALLISON preferred to have the matter left to the Committee on Ways and Means to be provided in the general revenue bill.

Mr. MARSHALL argued in favor of extension of time, and also of payment of interest, but not the ruinous rule proposed by Mr. Hooper. He suggested an additional tax of one-half cent per gallon per month.

The yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. Marshall's amendment, when a motion to adjourn was interposed.

Mr. GARFIELD asked that the Committee on Banking have leave to report at any time on the subject of the gold panic, and Mr. Cox asked leave to report the views of the minority. Agreed to.

POLYGAMY.

On motion of Mr. Cullam, the polygamy bill was made the special order for the 23d of March.

SENATE.........WASHINGTON, March 1.

THE COLORED MEN.

Mr. REVELS presented a petition from the colored men of Philadelphia for the passage of a bill to secure to all persons equal protection of laws. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

Mr. DRAKE, from Committee on Education and Labor, reported a substitute for the joint resolution concerning colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The substitute provides that distinction on account of race or color or previous condition of servitude in any such institutions or by any State shall occasion a forfeiture of lands and scrip.

ADDITIONAL SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported, without amendment, the bill extending until Dec. 1, 1870, the time for presenting claims for additional bounties.

HOMESTEADS.

Mr. HOWELL made his first speech in support of his resolution, that in every grant of land to railroads a proviso shall be incorporated securing the rights of settlers to homesteads in grants, and requiring land to be put in market at an early day at a price not exceeding $2 50 per acre. He desired a permanent policy by which the protection of the West and Southwest, from the great evils of land monopolies, would be made a feature of railroad grants as inevitable as the Wilmot proviso used to be in territorial bills. The rapid accumulation of capital and powerful combination of railroad corporations augmented the danger of land monopoly in these days, and necessitated the imposition of restraints. While adhering to this policy, he would continue to favor most earnestly grants of lands to promote the settlement and develop the resources of the West. The wisdom and success of this policy had already been established, and in view of the rapid territorial expansion, he thought that at no distant day our descendants would come from the halls of the Montezumas, the annexed Dominion of Canada and States of the [illegible] River country to take seats per chance in the Capitol which will then tower in magnificent proportions on the western banks of the Father of waters, or upon the beautiful site commanding [illegible] of the city of his residence, the city of Keokuk, overlooking the States of the Union. In conclusion, he said the policy itself would not be complained of, but its abuse. The State interested in the continuance of this policy must [illegible] to correct these abuses, or the system itself would be sacrificed with all its benefits.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Howell was adopted.

HOUSE.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the Cherokee, Choctaw, or other tribes of Indians are United States citizens under the Fourteenth amendment; and whether, if they are, any treaty or contract shall be made with them as tribes or nations.

Calling on the Secretary of War for General Crane's report of St. Mary's Falls ship canal.

NIAGARA RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. BENNETT asked leave to report for action the bill to authorize the construction and maintenance of a bridge across Niagara river.

Mr. KERR objected.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The joint resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Beck, extending to three years the time for keeping distilled spirits in bond, came up.

Mr. MARSHALL'S amendment was rejected—yeas 84, nays 86—and Mr. Hooper's substitute, requiring the payment of one cent per gallon for each month after the first year, was agreed to without division.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, moved to lay the bill on the table as being a bill to suspend the collection of revenue on whisky for the remainder of this Administration. Lost—yeas 102, nays 104.

The bill, as amended, passed without division.

REPRESENTATIVE DEWEESE.

Mr. LOGAN, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report in the case of John T. Deweese, Mr. Deweese having resigned, the committee reported the following resolution, the report being signed by the members of the committee:

Resolved, That John T. Deweese, late Representative in Congress from the Third Congressional District of North Carolina, did make an appointment to the United States Naval Academy in violation of law, and that such appointment was influenced by pecuniary considerations, and that his conduct in the premises has been to show him unworthy of a seat in the House of Representatives, and is therefore condemned as conduct unworthy of a representative of the people.

Testimony was read from the Clerk's desk. That of Mrs. D. L. Bean, proprietress of the United States Hotel, in Washington, was to the effect that she had paid five hundred dollars to Deweese for the nomination of her son to the Naval Academy, and that amount had been refunded by Mr. Deweese within the last few days. That of her son was to the same effect. The statement of Mr. Deweese was, that at the time he received the money he didn't know that there was any wrong in it; that the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy were both cognizant of what he was doing; that as soon as he realized he had done wrong he returned the money and sent his resignation to the Governor of his State. He had not acted from mercenary motives, for he had expended twelve thousand dollars in his State in the last Presidential election.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, by a vote of yeas and nays.

EXPENSES OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. CAKE, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, made a report as to the expenses of the various committees of the House. Total amount, $47,786, of which $30,962 had been paid. The Committee on Accounts was directed to audit and allow the accounts.

SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

Mr. LOGAN asked instructions from the House as to what the Committee on Military Affairs should do in the investigation of cadetship appointments improperly made by members of Congress.

Messrs. Woodward, Bingham, Banks and Logan expressed the opinion that the House had no jurisdiction, while

Mr. COBB, of Wisconsin, thought it would be unfair to certain ex-members against whom evidence was already taken, to cut them off from defense. In reply to a question, he mentioned the name of Mr. Callis, of Alabama, who had been charged with receiving money for an appointment to the naval academy, which statement he [Callis] denied.

Various suggestions and resolutions were offered and modified. Finally the following was offered by Mr. Garfield and agreed to. A proviso, that nothing contained in this resolution shall be construed to prevent said committee from continuing and completing all investigations already commenced having been first adopted and then reconsidered, was rejected:

Resolved, That, in the execution of the order of the House of February 4, 1870, the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to continue its investigation of all purchases of cadetships by any person who has been elected as a member or delegate of the House of Representatives in the forty-first Congress, or by any person who holds any executive or judicial office.

THE GOLD INVESTIGATION.

Mr. GARFIELD, Chairman of the Committee on Banking, presented the testimony taken in the gold investigation and the report agreed to by the committee, and Mr. Cox presented the minority report of himself and Jones of Kentucky. Both reports were laid on the table, ordered to be printed, and recommitted. The recommittal gives the committee control of the matter, so as to call it up at any time.

When the House adjourned.

SENATE.........WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution asking the President for full information relative to the African slave trade, and whether our flag has been used to protect traders.

GEORGIA.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, relative to the organization of the Georgia Legislature. The report recites the manner of organization of the provisional State Government in 1868; the fact of its approval by the military commander of the district, the [illegible] of the negro members, and consequent passage by Congress of the act of December 22d, 1869, which confers upon the General Assembly of the State exclusive power to perfect its organization. There being no room for interference or misconstruction in conferring such authority, either upon the Governor or Military Commander under this act, the Governor of Georgia summoned the persons elected to the Legislature, as named in the proclamation of the General commanding, who assembled in Atlanta, Jan. 10th, 1870. A quorum of the Senate took the oaths prescribed, and organized as provided by the act.

The report details the circumstances attending the organization of the House of Representatives and the part taken by one Harris, not a member or officer, but who had been designated to call the body to order by the Governor, and calls attention to the fact that Harris continued to preside and to adjourn the body from time to time at his own pleasure without consulting the House. He also determined what persons who had appeared as members should be permitted from day to day to take the prescribed oaths and their seats. This proceeding was ratified by the General in command at Atlanta, who, subsequently to the passage of the act of December 22, had been appointed to the command of the Georgia military department under the act of March 2, 1867.

A statement is then made of the action of Gen. Terry in directing the exclusion of certain parties from the Legislature until their cases should be favorably reported upon by the military commission which he organized. Three members elect were thus excluded, and the admission of other persons was delayed until they should be relieved from their political disabilities. Upon this history the committee is constrained to say that in its opinion the above-mentioned action of the military authorities was not authorized by law. The Legislature elected in Georgia was intended by Congress to take the place of the provisional Government as a permanent one. On this the act seems clear; and the same view was taken by the General of the Army in his order to Gen. Meade of March 2, 1868. The correction of any misapprehension of the act of Congress could be made by Congress, but not by the military. The committee argue further in support of this view, but add that it is due to the General in command to say that circumstances justify the committee in reporting that his whole conduct in the affair was under the sincere belief that he was acting within the scope of his lawful authority, and that, under circumstances of much difficulty and delicacy, he conducted affairs, although outside of the law, in such a manner as to command the respect and confidence of all parties concerned.

The committee also believes the persons excluded who desired to qualify would have violated the act by taking the oath, so that there was no actual injustice done. The action of the House in afterwards admitting persons who had been candidates against persons who had been so excluded but received only a minority of the votes cast is considered by the committee unwarranted by law, and the persons thus admitted [illegible] titled to seats [illegible] are not lawfully en[illegible] committee [illegible] the Georgia Legislature. The [illegible] therefore report that in the following respects the organization of said Legislature has not been warranted by law:

1. In control and direction of its proceedings by Harris.
2. In exclusion from taking oaths and from seats of three members elect who offered to swear.
3. In the seating of persons not having a majority of votes at the election.

In respect to the resolution calling upon the Committee to report whether any further legislation is necessary relative to the organization of the Legislature of Georgia, the Committee report that a full hearing was given to both sides, and the representatives of the great body of those who contend that the proceedings have been illegal and irregular expressed a willingness that Congress should refrain from further interference with the organization and composition of the Legislature, and leave it to proceed to the exercise of its legislative functions, notwithstanding the matters above mentioned, if the provisions of the Constitution of Georgia and the organization of the convention could be carried out providing for a fresh election of one-half of the Senators and all the members of the House of Representatives in November, 1870. The other justifies what has taken place, and of course objects to any action on the subject.

In this condition of affairs, inasmuch as the errors of the General in command of the State do not appear to have worked any serious injustice in point of fact, and as the error seating the minority candidates was committed by the House of Representatives in the exercise of a right ordinarily belonging to it in the first instance; and inasmuch as it appears that certain terms of office of members of the Georgia Legislature and of the State government will expire at the same time that they would have done had the State been fully restored to its place in the Union in July, 1869, and did not commence or run from the date of its future of admission to representation, without reference to what might be the legal or literal construction of the last clause of the second sub-division of the first section of the third article of the Constitution, the committee feel justified in omitting to recommend any further legislation on the subject of organizing the Legislature.

THE FUNDING BILL CONSIDERED.

Mr. SUMNER argued that the mass of financial obligations should be promptly adjusted in some new form at smaller interest. Taxes must be reduced; payment of the national debt must be left in part to posterity; specie payments must be provided for. As this bill was a substitute for one he had previously introduced, he compared them at considerable length, and thought the committee had not improved the original bill. He said that at the proper time he should move an amendment.

Mr. CHANDLER said the proposition of Mr. Sumner to take from the bonds actually in the Treasury 1½ per cent., and put it to the credit of the Sinking Fund without consent of the owners was simply repudiation. As a safe way of arriving at the point aimed at by the Financial Committee, he favored a proviso making it compulsory upon all National banks to deposit 4 per cent. bonds for their circulating notes, thus requiring them to pay down 2 per cent. for their valuable franchise of banking.

Mr. SUMNER remarked that his friend Chandler and himself differed only as to the method of attaining the same object. In reply to Mr. Sherman he said he would make an exception in favor of the debt of 1862, because that was the debt which had been attacked by the enemies of our credit.

Without action on the subject, the Senate, at 3 o'clock, went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill relieving from payment of fees under the homestead laws honorably discharged soldiers and sailors. Passed.

NIAGARA RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. BENNETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported by unanimous consent the bill authorizing the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the Niagara river at Buffalo, and making it a post road. Passed.

THE LOST STEAMER ONEIDA.

Mr. MAYNARD offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the loss of the United States steamer Oneida. Adopted.

Various executive documents were presented.

Adjourned.

THE ROYAL SCAN. MAG.

Testimony in the Mordaunt Divorce Case—A Very Bad Story.

[New York (March 1) special to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The extraordinary English divorce case of Mordaunt vs. Mordaunt, Cole and Johnstone, which has created so much excitement in England—an excitement greatly heightened, probably, because of the questionable prominence of that nation's future King in the trial—was concluded on the 25th of February, by the jury rendering a verdict that Lady Mordaunt was insane, and not responsible for her words or acts.

The trial opened in the London Divorce Court on the 16th of February, and lasted nine days. The chief personage in the cause, Sir Charles Mordaunt, is a grandson of the Bishop of Rochester, and is the tenth Baronet bearing the Knighthood, which was conferred on a distinguished soldier in the reign of Elizabeth. He was born in London, in 1836, and is, consequently, thirty-three years of age. Since 1859 he has represented South Warwickshire in the House of Commons.

Lady Mordaunt, to whom he is married, and from whom he sought a dissolution of the marital tie, was known before her marriage as Harriet Sarah Moncrieffe. She is the fourth daughter of Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, a distinguished Scotch nobleman. At the time of her marriage she was nineteen years of age, and is regarded as a superlatively beautiful woman.

Her parents were well content with the match, and until the painful discovery which occasioned the suit perfect accord had existed between them.

In the month of February, 1868, Lady Mordaunt was delivered of a child, toward which she betrayed the most extraordinary and unnatural aversion. Upon ascertaining that her offspring was afflicted with a loathsome disease she ascribed its paternity to Viscount Cole, the correspondent in the suit. She subsequently confessed to her husband that, besides Cole, Sir T. Johnstone and the Prince of Wales had borne questionable relations with her.

A separation at once ensued and divorce proceedings were instituted.

Upon the case coming into court, her counsel offered a plea of insanity, and that, therefore, their client could not be called upon to make her defense at a time when her mind was in such a situation that she appeared not to be capable of doing so. The alleged insanity began on the 30th of April last, when the citation was served upon her. In support of this plea many of the most eminent medical men in London and her personal attendants were introduced as witnesses. It was shown that she was in the habit of wandering about the house during the night, sometimes dressed and sometimes undressed, and of making her way into the servants' rooms at all hours of the night; that her sense of womanly modesty was at fault; that on many occasions she utterly disregarded where she was, and she would wander about without protection of any kind; that, on one occasion, she attempted to force her way into the butler's bed-room; that she attempted, on several occasions, to throw herself from the carriage in which she was riding; that her demeanor at the table was [illegible] that she would [illegible] eat not only out of her own plate, but out of the plates of others, who were at the table with her.

Mrs. Alice Cadogan, the wife of the parish clergyman, an intimate friend of Lady Mordaunt, was examined as a witness for the petitioner.

She had visited Lady Mordaunt at the time of her confinement. The following is a synopsis of her testimony:

"I remember Lady Mordaunt calling the day before her confinement in February. She was driving in a pony phaeton. On Saturday night, February 27, I received a note, stating that her symptoms had come on, or, that she had nothing provided, and I was asked to lend her whatever was necessary. The confinement was expected to take place in London, and the child's things were there. I was present at the confinement. The pains came on at twelve and the child was born at five and a half o'clock in the morning. The confinement was a very favorable one. I afterward saw Lady Mordaunt several times between the 28th of February and the 14th of April. She had to be kept quiet, and her mother came and was more with her than I was. She seemed distressed about the child's eyes. That was the first time I noticed anything amiss with the child, and I thought it was the draught, and noticed it to the nurse. On Friday I remarked to Lady Mordaunt that the child had a cold in its eyes, and she said baby was very bad. I did not enlarge upon it, but she seemed distressed. I had not the slightest reason to suppose she was not sane. She said that the doctor was coming from Birmingham to see the child's eyes, and that there was a lady in the next room with her mother and nurse talking about them. I read the Bible to her. She said she was sure she should, and called out to her mother, 'Oh, mamma, I have been very silly.' She had previously refused to see her mother. I saw her the next morning after service. She was very cheerful, and said she should like to nurse the baby. I saw her again in the afternoon, and asked her how she got on with the baby, and she said: 'Oh, it's a stupid little thing; I soon got tired of it.' I saw her again, either on Monday or Tuesday. She seemed distressed, and said: 'I shall confess all to Charlie.' I think that was on Tuesday morning."

Lord Penzance—Will you tell me exactly what she said?

Witness—When I went in she addressed the nurse and said, rather incoherently: "I think I shall confess all to Charlie; he is so good." The nurse said: "Mrs. Cadogan knows all;" and then Lady Mordaunt colored up and said: "It is only what everybody does; I only did it two or three times in London; I shall soon make it all right with Charlie." I had, in fact, heard of the circumstances, and when she said "I shall soon make it all right with Charlie," I said, "Don't be too sure." She seemed annoyed at the nurse referring to it. When I said she spoke incoherently I meant she seemed in distress and trouble [illegible] conversation [illegible]. It arose from a bit of [illegible] heard. I had nothing to do with anything else. I heard—

Dr. Deane—I merely wish to know what you mean by incoherently. At the time she said, "I must confess all to Charlie," had you heard any statement?

Witness—The nurse told me she had seen Sir Charles the night before, and had told him that the child was not his; that was Tuesday week after the confinement. Lady Mordaunt only reverted to the subject to me once; that was on the 14th—the first time she broke the silence she preserved. It was on the Sunday morning. The first was her saying to me, "Everybody does it."

Was that the whole of the observation—"Everybody does it in London?"

She did not say "Everybody does it in London;" she said, "I only did it once or twice in London."

Did not that startle you, rather?

Yes, frightfully.

Did you say nothing to her? Did you think she was in her right senses?

Yes.

What is the reason you did not reply?

I tell you I did. It was all one consecutive sentence. She said, "I only did it once or twice in London. I shall soon make it all right with Charlie;" and my reply to her was, "Don't be too sure of that." It was all one phrase—one consecutive sentence.

And to that consecutive sentence she made no answer?

I think I left the room after saying "Don't be too sure of that."

You think she was in her senses?

Yes; certainly.

Lady Mordaunt's religious adviser, the Rev. Abel Cadogan, the Vicar of Walton, the husband of the former witness, was examined next. He had received a letter from Sir Charles, reciting his great sorrow and trouble, which he read to Lady Mordaunt, who was deeply affected. She said to him on one occasion: "Charles will not be able to prove the nonsense that I spoke, and if ever I see him I would set the matter right."

The witness had explained to her that he would not admit her to the church while she was under such accusations.

Toward the termination of his evidence the Rev. Mr. Cadogan expressed a wish to make a voluntary statement, but the suggestion was discouraged by the court.

The Dowager Lady Mordaunt, the mother of Sir Charles, next detailed minutely a farewell visit to her daughter-in-law, with the view of showing her sanity.

Sir Charles Mordaunt next took the stand. He said:

"I was not aware that the Prince had been a constant visitor at my house, nor that any correspondence existed between them."

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—Supposing the Prince of Wales had visited your house during your absence in Parliament and elsewhere you were not aware of the fact?

Witness—No; I knew from no source, at that time, of the frequent visits he paid.

Lord Penzance—Except the one occasion when you saw him, were you aware that he ever called?

Witness—I had heard he had called occasionally, but not from Lady Mordaunt. It had been mentioned to me by a connection of my own family. After that I spoke to Lady Mordaunt on the subject, and desired her not to continue to receive him. On the 8th of November, 1867, Lady Mordaunt went to London with her maid, Jessie Clark. I wished to accompany her, but she said she was going to shop, and I should be rather in her way than otherwise. While she was in London I received a letter from her. On the 14th of June, 1868, I left London for Norway. I was anxious for her to accompany me. I went in a chartered steamboat, and she would have had every accommodation. She seemed indisposed to go, and Sir Moncreiffe objected to our going. I arranged with her that she should go down to Walton within a week after I left. Her relatives were then in London. I heard three times from her during my absence, and wrote to her. There had, till then, been no dissension between us. I had telegraphed to her from Norway the probable date of my return, and she received me with the utmost affection. I think we remained at Walton till the 10th or 11th of August, when we went up to Scotland. I learned that she was *enceinte* in August. I returned to Walton in the beginning of September. The November following, Sir F. Johnstone visited me. Previously to that, my wife asked me why a man in his position had not yet married. My answer was that I had heard there was a reason. She pressed me to tell her the reason. I showed great reluctance to do so, but I reluctantly told her I had heard he had a disease (as he frequently had), and if he married it was possible such a disease might be conveyed to his children. I think she made no remark. Lady Mordaunt told me it was necessary for her to consult Dr. Priestley before her confinement. She made no complaint of any pain or weakness. She returned the next day. She went to the Alexandria Hotel. I was not aware that she met Sir F. Johnstone there, and I had no suspicions of anything. She had always wished any confinement she might have to be in London, that she might have Dr. Priestley's attention, and I had taken a house for that purpose, but she was confined prematurely in Walton. I saw her on the afternoon of the following day, and the child three or four days afterward. Its eyes looked closed up. She asked whether I had the birth inserted in the papers. I said I had it inserted in the Times and Morning Post. She wished it put in other papers, and hoped I had put "prematurely" in the notice; which I had done. She suggested Violet Caroline as the baby's name, the second being my mother's name. She was silent a quarter of an hour, then burst into tears, and said, "Charlie, I have been very wicked; I have done very wrong." I said, "Who with?" She said, "With Lord Cole, Sir F. Johnstone, the Prince of Wales, and others, often, and in open day." There was nothing to indicate insanity. She spoke as though suffering from remorse. I made no reply, being much distressed. I could not say that I thoroughly believed, even then; but my suspicions were aroused. I had a conversation with Mrs. Cardogan, on the 13th, and I made inquiries which have resulted in the suit that I have instituted. The third day after her confinement she said to me, "Charlie, I have deceived you; you are not the father of that child." I said nothing. I believed it was an observation made on account of some illness consequent on confinement, and did not believe her. She repeated the same expression on the following days. Nothing indicated that her mind was affected. The following Saturday, the 6th of March, the nurse sent for me, and I found my wife apparently distressed. I asked her how she was. On several occasions I asked what caused her to be distressed. She made similar statements, without entering into particulars.

On the 8th, the nurse sent for me again. I waited for my wife to begin the conversation. She appeared distressed, but composed. She said: "Charlie, you are not the father of that child. Lord Cole is the father of it, and I am the cause of its blindness."

I last saw my wife about the 24th of March. I was there many days without seeing her. I had found bills of the Alexandria and Palace Hotels, also a number of letters from the Prince of Wales, with some flowers and verses, in an envelope. They were altogether in a locked desk, in the sitting-room. I had obtained the key through the lady's maid. The Prince's letters were in one envelope with what may be termed a valentine, nothing else being in it.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine explained that a pencil memorandum in Lady Mordaunt's writing, on the envelope, showed that the envelope and valentine were received the same time in 1866, and before her marriage. There was also a handkerchief of the Prince's loose in the desk. [The handkerchief was produced.] The letters produced are the same. [The witness identified the letters, but they have not yet been read.]

After finding these articles, I [illegible] no communication with [illegible] her dressing-room, about [illegible] said that as many friends had come to [illegible] at various times [illegible] might [illegible] those who had [illegible] well, and I wished her to clear [illegible] of any stain of dishonor. I then mentioned various [illegible] and she emphatically cleared [illegible] except two. A name of a near relation was mentioned, and she declined to answer one way or the other as to him. I subsequently found a letter from that gentleman. She wanted me to come to her as usual, but I had no further intercourse with her. The letter which was read was as follows:

"PALACE HOTEL, BUCKINGHAM GATES,
Friday, November 8.

"MY DARLING CHARLIE: One line in great haste, to say that I shall not be able to leave here by the 12 o'clock train to-morrow, but will come by the one that leaves Paddington at 3:50, if you will send the brougham to meet me. I felt horribly dull all by myself yesterday evening, but have not had so much time as yet, to-day, as I have had such lots to do. I have seen Priestly, and will tell you about it when I come home.

"Ever your affectionate wife,
"HARRIET MORDAUNT."

[In the course of the trial it was shown that Harriet had occupied a box at the theater with Sir F. Johnstone, upon the evening alluded to by her as horribly dull, and that her visit to Dr. Priestly immediately succeeded a conversation had with her husband relative to Sir F. Johnstone. Testimony resumed.]

At that time Captain Farquhar had paid me several visits. I had no notion, till afterward, that she met the Captain in London. She never said a word to me about it. She returned the day after the letter was written.

[The interest shown when the names of Lord Cole, Sir F. Johnstone, and the Prince of Wales were brought forward was quite feverish, and became almost uncontrollable when the packet of letters was announced to be the Prince's, with some dried flowers, and a valentine, were transferred to the Judge. The valentine, as Sir Charles termed it, was an ordinary sized perfumed satchet. The Judge had some little difficulty in getting Sir Charles to say whether the flowers and satchet were found in the same envelope as that containing the Prince's letters, but the witness perceived, eventually, what his Lordship wished to know, and answered promptly.

One or two of the letters presented to the Judge, as written by the Prince of Wales, were upon black-edged paper. The production of these silent witnesses necessitated a brief interlude. Sir Charles, who had assisted the Judge in arranging the letters, then resumed his leaning attitude on the resting board, and continued his evidence with a degree of inaudibility that severely tried everybody's hearing powers. The difficulty was not diminished by his slowness of speech, and his habit of repeating his words with a distinct pause between each. [illegible] further [illegible] hesitation on his part in giving replies, and a using of such qualifications as "I think," "I did not hear that it was so," &c., which occasionally obtained an interference from the Bench before the plain "Yes" or "No" came. The letters, together with some hotel bills, which were referred to by counsel and placed in the keeping of the court, were not read, nor was the nature of their contents indicated.

Sir Charles, on cross-examination, said:

"Lord Cole, I understand from my wife, was conditionally engaged to Miss Francis Moncrieffe, but that his father would not consent. There was great intimacy between Lord Cole and my wife's family. The Prince of Wales came to my house in London in the summer of 1868, three weeks before I started for Norway. I had returned from shooting, and was lying down. Bird came and told me the Prince was in the house, and I went down and saw him. It was after that I told my wife not to receive visits from him. I also found in the desk letters from Lord Newport, Mr. George Forbes, and a few others. I had heard the Prince had come several times, but not so often as I afterward heard. Both Lady Louisa and Mrs. Forbes remarked to me at Walton that they would no longer be able to go to court. I bought a pair of ponies from the Prince of Wales' coachman, belonging to the Prince, and she used to drive them. I once went to a ball with my wife in Scotland where the Prince was present."

Dr. Deane said the date of this was September, 1868.

"I did not see the invitation; my wife told me of it. The Prince gave the ball at his own house, at Abergeldie." A number of letters were read in evidence, written by Sir Charles to his mother, which betrayed his deep anxiety for his wife's condition and the health of the baby.

When cross-examined as to the meaning of the statements contained in them as to his wife's condition, he said:

"I wrote them under the impression that my wife had some guilt on her mind. I believed that her statements were not true, and I clung to that belief as long as I could, in the hope that the ruin which threatened my house might be averted."

The witness was subsequently recalled, and stated that Lord Newport was one of the persons about whom he had questioned his wife, having found letters from him in her writing desk.

THE PLEA OF INSANITY.

[From the New York Sun.]

Insanity seems to be as convenient a plea on the other side of the Atlantic as in the United States. The finding of the jury in the case of Lady Mordaunt, exonerating all her acts and words on the pretext of an unsound mind, presents a curious commentary upon the facts and the law, as they are understood here. This "fast" lady, who is a member of a highly respectable family, and the sister of Lady Dudley Ward, one of the most noted English belles, confessed a criminal intimacy with various persons, and among others the Prince of Wales. Letters from these parties were found in her possession, and she never sought to conceal the guilt from an outraged, confiding, and honorable husband, who in a blind devotion asked only the assurance of innocence against these damning proofs. It was only when the erring wife refused him even this poor consolation that he applied for a divorce, and would not be turned from that purpose by all the influence and persuasion that were invoked to prevent a scandal. It is well known that many of the Prince of Wales' letters were destroyed, but enough were discovered to point a moral which his presence in court and his testimony will not soon obliterate from the minds of men and women. It was necessary to save him from the consequences of his dissipated life in this case and the family of Lady Mordaunt from disgrace. Hence the verdict of insanity.

THE GOLD CONSPIRACY.

Reports of the Investigating Committees.

THE GOLD CONSPIRACY.

The majority report from the Committee on Banking and Currency commences by stating the topics they originally resolved to investigate at the order of the House, and alludes to the difficulties encountered, which protracted the investigation. It continues with the history of the movements of gold for the year previous to September, with the statement of Jay Gould and Corbin to procure the appointment as Assistant Treasurer at New York of some person who would be subservient to their schemes. The first party suggested was Catherwood, who, it appears from testimony, was to share in the profits of the transaction, but who seems finally to have decided to be a candidate for office. The parties next turned their attention to Gen. Butterfield.

The committee [illegible] to the President or Secretary as a candidate, nor that Butterfield was any way cognizant of the corrupt schemes which led the conspirators to desire his appointment, nor that their recommendation had any weight in securing it.

Next follows an account of the first unsuccessful efforts of the conspirators to discover the purpose of the President and Secretary of the Treasury by Fisk and Gould, the facts of which are already known. Fisk and Gould then determined to bring a great pressure upon the administration to prevent, if possible, a further decline of gold, which would seriously interfere with their purposes of speculation.

This was effected by facts and arguments presented in the name of the country and its business interests, and a financial theory was agreed on which, on its face, would appear favorable to the business interests of the country, and enlist in its support many patriotic citizens, but would, if adopted, incidentally enable the conspirators to make their speculation eminently successful. That theory was that the business interests of the country required an advance in the price of gold; that, in order to move the fall crops and secure the foreign market for our grain, it was necessary gold should be put up to 145. According to Gould this theory was suggested by James McHenry, who furnished Gould data with which to advance it.

CORBIN THE CHOSEN INSTRUMENT.

The chosen instrument through whom these views were to be laid before the President was Corbin, who soon became a willing convert to this theory. The previous purchases and carrying of two millions of United States bonds by Gould, for Corbin's profit, may have aided in his conversion. Their next step was to press their views upon the President. Concerning this purpose.

CORBIN TESTIFIES

"Having a natural desire for the success of the first year at least of the administration of my wife's brother, I improved every opportunity to impress on him what I thought was the vital point, and that was to let farmers, mechanics, and manufacturers have good prices for their productions."

GOULD TESTIFIED.

"Corbin was anxious I should see the President and communicate to him my views on the subject. Being connected in my railroad business with the matter of transportation and knowing the views of those managing other trunk lines, he thought I knew the substance of the contracted views of these people and he was anxious I should see and talk with the President, and he made an appointment with me to do so. I went to the President."

It appears from the testimony that in these interviews secured by Corbin, great care was taken to urge the patriotic side of the question, and the great business interests of the country. Still, Corbin says, the President engaged in their conversations with reluctance, and when momentary allusion was made to the future policy of the Government, he became very reticent, and on one occasion reprimanded a servant for allowing Gould such ready access.

FISK'S ACCOUNT.

Next follows Fisk's account of his interview with the President at Newport, and his attempt to convince the latter that his policy would bring destruction on us all. On Fisk's return he found Gould had gone in with two brokers—Woodward and Kimber—and bought largely, but had not been able greatly to advance the price.

THE PRESS INFLUENCE.

The next attempt was an editorial in the New York Times of August 25th, written by Corbin, in which it was declared to be the policy of the Administration to advance gold, and in which the transportation theory of Gould & Fisk was strongly advocated. This article, headed "Grant's Financial Policy," it was arranged, should be published as a leading editorial, for only in that form could the [illegible] the Times should carry with it [illegible] Wall street, he secured the services of James McHenry, a prominent English [illegible] friend of Bigelow, who called at the Times office and presented the article as the expression of a person in the intimate confidence of the President, and whose utterances were faithful pictures of the President's mind. The article was put in type and double-leaded for a leading editorial; but on reading it over suspicions were aroused, and the financial editor (Morrell) was sent for. He testifies not knowing where the article came from. Yet, from whatever source it originated, it was suspected there might be statements in the last paragraph of a sincere purpose to bull the gold market, so the double-leads were taken out, the tail of the article stricken out, and the article, as it appears, published on the 25th. On the 30th of August Gould wrote to Secretary Boutwell with a manifest purpose of drawing out a denial or admission that the article reflected the intended financial policy; but the brief and formal reply gave him no clue to the purposes of the Government. About September, and just before leaving New York, the President wrote a letter to Boutwell, then at home in Massachusetts, in which the President suggested it would not be wise to sell gold in such large amounts as to force down prices while the crops were moving, as it might thus embarrass the West. This was received by the Secretary on the 24th of September; and though it gave him no order, but left the whole subject to his discretion, yet he concluded not to sell so large an amount during September as he had done the preceding months, and telegraphed the Assistant Secretary from Washington not to sell any more gold in addition to the amount required for the sinking fund. Whether the conspirators obtained any knowledge of this letter and telegram the committee has been unable to determine, but on the 3d and 4th of September gold again commenced to rise rapidly, and on the 6th touched 137¾.

In Gould's efforts to force up the price of gold he seems to have left no means untried to open every avenue of information and to buy or conciliate all possible influence and aid. He placed Gen. Butterfield under obligations to him by a private loan, and by inviting him to join in buying a controlling share of stock of the Tenth National Bank, and he swears, though Butterfield denies it, that he bought and carried, during August and September, on the General's order and for his profit, $1,500,000. To secure the more efficient aid of Corbin and his pretended knowledge of the views and purposes of the President, he bought in his lots and carried for Corbin one and a half millions of gold. This is admitted by Corbin, and a memorandum of the purchase, dated September 2d, is part of the evidence. On the 6th of September Corbin received from Gould twenty-five thousand dollars, profits accrued in one week on the smaller of two lots. These purchases were made by Gould without margins or security. In addition to the influence thus obtained by purchases, he pretended that the President had become a convert to his theory of putting the price of gold up to aid the business of the country, and he had heard the President tell Corbin that he (the President) had countermanded Boutwell's order to sell gold during September.

Corbin swears he never heard the President make such a statement, and Boutwell testifies that the President gave no order on the subject. [illegible] had not advanced beyond 135 or 136, and Fisk had kept out of the combination.

FISK SCENTS CORRUPTION AND GOES FOR IT.

The report continues: It would appear nothing but the scent of corruption could sharpen the appetite of Fisk for the game his leader was pursuing. His own testimony exhibits his singular depravity and kind of influences which could gain him to act in opposition to his own judgment. He was told Corbin had the interest of persons high in authority; that the President, Mrs. Grant, General Porter, and General Butterfield were corruptly interested in gold, and that the Secretary had been forbidden to sell gold. Though these declarations were evidently false, as evidence abundantly shows, yet the compounded villainy presented by Gould and Corbin was too tempting a bait for Fisk to resist. He joined at once and brought to its aid all the force of his magnetic enthusiasm. With the great revenues of the Erie Company at their command, and having converted the Tenth National bank into a manufactory of certified checks to be used as cash at their pleasure, they terrified all opponents by the gigantic power of their combination, and amazed and dazzled the dissolute gamblers of Wall street by declaring they had in league with them the chief officers of the National Government.

When they had purchased a large amount of gold, probably thirty or forty millions, they began to circulate a rumor which was set afloat, that the parties who were manipulating gold had in league with them pretty much everybody in authority in the United States, beginning with President Grant and ending with the doorkeeper in Congress. The President was reported as having a large interest, as well as every member of his Cabinet, and especially the Secretary of the Treasury, also a large number of members of Congress. There is no doubt that these stories were set afloat by these men themselves in order to frighten people into buying gold. They gradually pushed up the price from 135½, where it stood on the morning of the 13th September, until 10 in the evening of the 22d, when it stood at 140½.

Russell A. Hills, clerk for Wm. Heath & Co., had bought $7,000,000 for the clique. Jas. Ellis, a partner of the same firm, had bought for them $6,000,000 more, under orders to put the price up to 40½ and hold it there. Woodward testifies he bought $18,000,000, of which $10,000,000 were taken by Gould. H. Kenes testifies he bought $10,000,000; E. K. Willard bought $10,100,000; Chas. E. Quincey, of Heath & Co., that he held over $14,000,000.

On the evening of the 22d gold was 140½. The conspirators held from fifty to sixty million dollars calls for gold. During these purchases the conspirators were disturbed by the movements of the Secretary of the Treasury, and rumor was noised that parties short of gold intended to use their influence with the Secretary for the increase of sales of gold and to break up the supposed clique. Gould became alarmed and called on Corbin, whose pretended influence he seems to have distrusted, and on the evening of the 17th of September it is urged upon Corbin that he should write a letter to the President, urging him not to interfere with the gold market by ordering or permitting sales from the Treasury.

The letter was written and delivered by W. O. Chapin to the President at Washington, Pa. The President told him there was no answer, and he hurried to the nearest telegraph office and sent to Mr. Fisk this dispatch: "Letter delivered—all right;" and then returned to New York. Fisk appears to have interpreted "all right" as an answer to the [illegible] of Corbin's letter, and says he proceeded [illegible] his enormous purchases upon that [illegible].

Chapin [illegible] nothing was said by the President or Gen. Porter giving the least information of what the letter contained, and that he [Chapin] knew nothing of its contents when he delivered it, and that the words "all right" simply meant the letter was delivered correctly.

Gen. Porter says: "The letter, taken in connection with some rumors that had got into the newspapers as to Corbin having become a great bull in gold, excited the President's suspicions, and he believed that Corbin must have a pecuniary interest in speculations, and that he was not actuated simply by a desire to see a certain policy carried out for the benefit of the Administration. Feeling in this way, he suggested to Mrs. Grant to say in the letter she was writing to Mrs. Corbin, that rumors had reached here that Mr. Corbin was connected with speculations in New York, and he hoped that if it was so he would disconnect himself from them at once; that he (the President) was very much distressed at such rumors. He wrote a letter that evening which I did not see."

Both Gould and Corbin state its contents substantially as given by Gen. Porter. It was received in New York on the evening of the 22d. Late that night Gould called at Corbin's house, and Corbin disclosed its contents. This letter created the utmost alarm in the minds of both the conspirators. It showed Corbin his duplicity was strongly suspected, if not actually discovered. It showed Gould he had been deceived by Corbin's representations, and that a blow from the Treasury might fall upon him at any time.

Corbin seems to have determined, by new deception, to save his credit with the President, and at the same time reap a profit from his speculations with Gould. He represented to Gould the danger of allowing the President reason to believe that he (Corbin) was engaged in the speculation, and said he had prepared a letter to the President denying it, and said he had determined sending the letter by the first mail, but, in order to send it, it must be true. He proposed, therefore, to Gould that they should settle the purchase of a million and a half by Gould paying to him the accrued profit, which, as Gould stood that night, would be over $100,000 in addition to the $25,000 he had already received. Gould was unwilling either to refuse or accept the proposition, fearing on one hand to lose the money and on the other of incurring Corbin's hostility. He asked a delay until morning and in the meantime secrecy in regard to the existence of the letter. Next morning he called on Corbin, and Corbin says Gould offered him $100,000 on account if he would remain in the pool, but swears that by a heroic effort of virtue on his part and urged by the entreaty of his wife, he declined the offer.

Gould swears Corbin insisted on receiving full payment and discharge. Corbin says Gould gave him a look of deep distrust, exclaiming "If the contents of Mrs. Grant's letter are known I am a ruined man." Corbin promised secrecy and the conference broke up.

Gould kept Mrs. Grant's letter a secret from Fisk, and only told him Corbin was nervous about some gold and wanted $100,000. A check was made out but never paid to Corbin.

Gould seemed to be determined then to let Fisk and others push on buying and crowding up the price of gold while he would sell as large an amount as possible without exciting the suspicion of his associates. He purchased just enough to make believe he was a bull.

While Gould was selling many millions, and Belden buying more millions than he knows of, Fisk spent half an hour in the gold-room. Then the scene of the greatest excitement received a million of his satellites and struck terror to the bears by offering to bet any part of $50,000 that gold would sell at 200.

After gloating awhile over the impending ruin which they had planned he withdrew to collect his forces for the next days campaign.

Thursday, P. M.—Gold closed at 144, and the conspirators, flushed with apparent success, held a meeting that evening to lay plans for next day's work. The operations of the gold clearing house, which usually amount to $10,000,000, had reached that day $239,000,000. The clique held calls for more than $100,000,000 gold, and as there were not more than $15,000,000 actual gold in New York, outside of the sub-Treasury, they were masters of the situation.

Every man who had bought or loaned gold owed it to them, and must buy it of them or settle at such ruinous rates as they might dictate. They had a full list of all those who were short of gold, including more than 250 prominent firms in New York, many of them leading bankers and merchants, whose legitimate business required the large purchase of gold.

That night at a meeting of the conspirators it was proposed to publish this list next morning in all the city papers, stating the amount each firm was short and declaring how much the gold clique held, and informing the victims that if they did not settle at 145 before 3 o'clock a higher rate would be demanded. So strongly did this shameless proposal commend itself to some of the conspirators that they sent for counsel to inquire whether there was any legal obstacle. They were informed such a course would constitute conspiracy under the statutes of New York, and for this reason, or, perhaps, for fear of popular fury, the scheme was abandoned. It was finally determined to put gold up still farther and continue the work of the previous day on a still larger scale.

The report gives copious details of the events of Friday, when gold touched 163½. Before noon Speyer had purchased nearly $60,000,000, and other brokers had so swelled the amount that Belden swears he has no means of knowing how much was bought in his name. As Lord, and Willard, and Smith were taking the borrowers of gold one after another, into the private office, and by working on their fears and threatening to advance the market to 200, frightened and bullied them into making private settlements at ruinous rates at short intervals. Willard, and Smith, and others came into the office where Gould was sitting and reported settlements, and still Speyers was ordered to buy, buy, buy, and not let the price go down below 160.

The Tenth National Bank certified $25,000,000 of checks on Thursday and $14,000,000 more on Friday, notwithstanding the pressure of the Examiners. Meantime, two forces were preparing to strike the conspirators a blow. One [illegible] led by James Brown [illegible] Secretary of the Treasury called on the President, who immediately expressed the opinion that [illegible] ought to be sold. Mr. Boutwell [illegible] the council, but reflecting on the [illegible] returned to his office and [illegible] and so telegraphed to New York. The dispatch was promptly delivered.

The committee, after carefully examining, found no evidence that any officer or employees of either company were unfaithful to their duty. Its contents may have been heard in some of the telegraphic offices in New York by outside experts, standing near the instruments, and thus the news may have been known in the gold room in advance of its publication, but evidence on that point is not conclusive. Within fifteen minutes the price fell from 160 to 133, and half of Wall street was involved in ruin.

It was not without difficulty that the conspirators escaped from the fury of their victims and took refuge in one of their up-town strongholds, the office of the Erie railroad.

Mr. Corbin appears to have made a trip to Washington and attempted to obtain an interview with the President, but was cut short with the remark that "the subject was closed up." He made no report to Fisk and Gould, and the conspirators never met again.

In view of all the facts, the majority of the committee come to the following conclusions:

First. Prominent bankers and merchants, who testified before the committee, were nearly unanimous in the opinion that there was no sufficient reason for the existence of the Gold Exchange and Gold Exchange Bank; that they were a source of measureless evils and ought to be destroyed.

Second. The gold conspiracy dealt a heavy blow at our credit abroad by shaking the faith of foreign capitalists in the stability of our trade and the honesty of our people. Hundreds of firms engaged in legitimate business were wholly ruined or severely crippled. Importers of foreign goods for many days were at the mercy of gamblers, and suffered heavy losses. In fact the entire country was injured, the foundation of business and morality were shaken and the numerous defalcations that shortly followed were clearly traceable to the mad spirits engendered by speculation.

Third. The committee find that the wicked and cunningly devised attempts to compromise the President of the United States or his family utterly failed; Corbin, using the opportunity which his family relationship to the President offered, and, under that worst form of hypocrisy which puts on the guise of religion and patriotism, used all his arts to learn something from private conversations of the President which could be profitable to him and his conspirators; but with all the effort of his associates, the testimony has not elicited one word or act of the President inconsistent with that patriotism and integrity which befit the Chief Executive of the nation.

The message sent to Corbin when his duplicity was first suspected, and the order which laid the strong hands of the Government upon the conspirators and broke their power, are most significant declarations that the President held and treated them as enemies of the credit and business of the country.

The report relieves Mrs. Grant and General Porter from any suspicion of gold gambling. All the public funds entrusted to General Butterfield were faithfully accounted for. It is not conclusively proven that he was interested with the conspirators in exercising an influence upon the price of gold, though on this point the testimony is conflicting. Gould swears positively he bought two lots of gold for Butterfield, amounting in all to one million and a half of dollars. Butterfield, also under oath, denies this statement. Both Fisk and Gould swear they received messages from Butterfield and answers to messages which they sent, during the days of the panic, in reference to news from Washington; and this statement receives some support from Brown, a messenger in the Sub-Treasury. It is proved by testimony that during the days of the panic two firms, brokers, sold gold on Butterfield's order and for his profit, and that, during his whole term of office, he was dealing largely in United States bonds on his own account. When asked by the committee whether he knew any officer of the United States who was, directly or indirectly, interested in gold, he answered unqualifiedly in the negative; but when, afterwards, confronted with the testimony of Seligman, concerning his purchases of gold, he admitted it was true.

The committee recommends the adoption of the following resolutions: That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill levying such tax on the transactions of the Gold Exchange and Gold Exchange Clearing-house as in their judgment the interests of the country demand; that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to define and punish conspiracy against the credit of the United States and business of its people; that the Committee on Banking and Currency be instructed to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to prevent improper use of certified checks by National Banks, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

MINORITY REPORT.

Messrs. Cox and Jones unite in a minority report. They contend the inception of the gold plot was involved in the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer at New York; that it was encouraged by changing the policy of Secretary McCulloch; that sales of gold, if at all made, should be regulated by law; that the Committee refused to investigate the conduct of persons, including the President, in Washington, and that therefore the investigation was partial.

☞ There is talk of a new line of steamers between Richmond and Liverpool, to be called the Canard line.

TURF REFORM.

Synopsis of the New Rules for the Government of Trotting in America.

[From the New York Times.]

Entries.—In future, in all entries of horses for premiums, the color, sex and name of the horse shall be accurately and distinctly given. If the horse has ever trotted in a race under a different name, the former name or names must be given. If a horse has trotted in any race without a name, mention must be made of a sufficient number of his or her performances to enable persons interested to identify the horse. Any person found guilty of making a false and fraudulent entry, or of disguising a horse with intent to conceal his identity, or being in any way concerned in such a transaction, or of dosing or tampering with any horse, shall be punished by the forfeiture of entrance money and expulsion, which shall apply equally to the horse or horses. This is an excellent rule, for hitherto an unscrupulous owner or driver could enter a horse either without a name or under a false one, concealing his identity. The punishment is short, sharp and decisive, viz: expulsion—and this means unconditional expulsion from all the courses represented in the Association, and not that alone on which the offense was committed.

Qualification.—A horse shall not be eligible to start in any race that has beaten the time advertised, prior to the closing of the entries for the race for which he is entered. Time made in single or double harness, at fairs or on any track, whether short or not, shall constitute a record; but time made under the saddle shall not be a record in harness or wagon races. The effect of this rule will be to cause the lengthening of short tracks to their full and proper length.

Decorum.—If any owner, trainer, rider, driver or attendant of a horse, or any other person, use improper language to the officers of the course, or the judges in the race, or be guilty of any improper conduct, the person or persons so offending shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, or by suspension, or by expulsion. It must be remembered that when the word "suspension" occurs in these rules, it means suspension from entering, riding, driving, training or assisting on the grounds of any course belonging to the Association. To those who have been present on some trotting tracks, and heard with disgust the language used by owners or drivers to judges in the stand, the importance of this rule will be apparent.

Power of Judges.—Judges are given entire control and authority over the horses in a race, and the riders or drivers and assistants of the horses, and any person refusing to obey their orders are liable to a fine not exceeding $100, or by suspension or expulsion.

Delay in Scoring.—Every visitor to a trotting track has noticed and condemned the practice of drivers to waste unnecessary time in scoring to get the word for a start, and much vexatious delay has thus been caused. The new rule strikes an effectual blow at this evil, for it enacts that "drivers or riders who persist in causing delay in scoring after the horses are called up, either by neglecting to prepare for the race in time, or by neglecting to come for the word, or otherwise, or by keeping so far ahead of others in scoring that the judges cannot give a fair start, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, or may be ruled out by the judges and considered drawn, but in all stakes or matches they shall be liable to forfeit. Drivers and riders persisting in causing delay in scoring shall be fined not over $100, by suspension, not to exceed one year, by expulsion.

Pulling a horse to fraudulently prevent his winning a race, is punished by suspension or expulsion.

Improperly Conducting a Race.—If the judges are satisfied that a race is being or has been conducted improperly on the part of any rider or driver, they can punish the offender by suspension or expulsion, not to exceed one year. A repetition of the offense may entail his complete expulsion.

Horse Purposely Broken.—If a horse is purposely pulled, or fraudulently broken to allow another horse to win a heat, the horse so pulled or broken shall be distanced, and the rider or driver shall be punished, unless the decision shall be deemed to favor a fraud, by suspension not to exceed one year, or by expulsion. But in case the judges shall deem such decision as the above to favor a fraud, they shall deem that heat "no heat," and shall substitute another driver for the offending one.

Crossing on the Homestretch.—In coming out into the homestretch each horse must keep the position first selected, except the hindmost horse, who, when there is sufficient room to pass on the inside or anywhere on the homestretch, can do so. But any horse crossing or swerving on the homestretch so as to impede the progress of a horse behind him, shall not be entitled to win that heat; and if in the opinion of the judges such swerving or crossing was willful, he shall be punished by suspension, not to exceed one year, for the first offense, and by expulsion for the second.

Shouting, &c.—Any rider or driver guilty of loud shouting, or making other unnecessary noise during the pendency of a heat, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed $25 for the first offense, and for the second offense by [illegible] the judges.

Horses breaking from their gait.—When any horse or horses break from their gait in trotting or pacing, their riders or drivers shall at once pull them to the gait in which they were to go the race, and any party neglecting or refusing to do so shall be punished by a fine not to exceed $100, or by suspension not exceeding one year.

Protesting Without Cause.—Any person found guilty of protesting a horse without cause, or with intent to delay a race, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100; or by suspension not to exceed one year; or by expulsion. This is a capital rule, the effect of which will be to check the indiscriminate and wholesale protesting against horses in a race made by drivers without any cause or foundation.

Purse or Stake Wrongfully Obtained.—A person obtaining a purse or stake through fraud shall return it to the Treasurer on demand, or be punished by expulsion, together with all parties interested, and the horses, until such restitution is made.

Fines.—All fines must be paid on the day they are assessed, or the parties will be subjected to a suspension until they are paid in full.

Right of Appeal.—Any owner, rider, driver or trainer who has been subjected to any of the penalties provided by these rules can appeal from the decision of the judges to the association upon whose grounds the penalty was imposed, and from their decision to the Board of Appeals, provided they shall do so within one week from the announcement of such decisions, and provided also that where the penalty was a fine it shall have been previously paid on the day of assessment.

CANONES DE ECCLESIA.

The Positive Part of the Syllabus Laid Before the Ecumenical Council.

The Augsburg Universal Gazette, frequently used by the Bavarian Government as the medium for making public intelligence respecting the Council at Rome, has published the *Canones de Ecclesia*, being that part of the Syllabus in the new dogmatic scheme laid before the Council expressed in a positive form. These canons, as translated from the German, are as follows:

OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Canon I. Whoever says the religion of Christ consists and is expressed in no particular community established by Christ Himself, but is duly observed and exercised by individuals for themselves without regard to any community which is the true Church of Christ—let him be accursed.

Canon II. Whoever says the Church has received from Christ no defined and unchangeable constitution, but, like other communities of men, has been subjected to changes and alterations in different times, or can be subjected to them—let him be accursed.

Canon III. Whoever says the Church of the divine promise is not an external and visible community, but altogether internal and invisible—let him be accursed.

Canon IV. Whoever says the true Church is not a single body, but consists of the different and scattered communities of Christian name, and is poured out over the same, or, the different communities diverging from each other in their confession of faith and separated from the union form, as members or parts, the one and universal Church of Christ—let him be accursed.

Canon V. Whoever says the Church of Christ is not a community altogether necessary to external salvation, or, man can be saved through the exercise of any religion—let him be accursed.

Canon VI. Whoever says that intolerance with which the Catholic Church regards and condemns all religious sects that have separated from her is not prescribed by divine law, or as to the truth of religion only speculations, and not certainty exist, and consequently all religious sects should be tolerated by the Church—let him be accursed.

Canon VII. Whoever says even this Church of Christ can sink in darkness or be polluted with errors through which she may go astray from the blessed truth of the faith depart from her original state, or, corrupt and degenerate, may cease to exist—let him be accursed.

Canon VIII. Whoever says the existing Church of Christ is not the best and highest institution to obtain salvation, but that another is to be awaited through a new and more perfect pouring out of the Holy Ghost—let him be accursed.

Canon IX. Whoever says the infallibility of the Church is limited to that which is contained in the Divine Revelation, and does not extend to other truths which are necessary that the treasure of the Revelation remain perfect—let him be accursed.

Canon X. Whoever says the Church is not a perfect society (*societas*), but a collegiate body (*collegium*), or she is placed in the general community or in the State in such a way as to be subject to temporal authority—let him be accursed.

Canon XI. Whosoever says the Church consecrated by God is a community of equals (the bishops, indeed, have an office and a duty but not a power of governing in themselves, conferred upon them by holy consecration, and which can be freely exercised by them)—let him be accursed.

Canon XII. Whoever says from Christ our Lord and Savior power has only been granted to His Church, to counsel and persuade and not to command by law and punish and compel the erring and stubborn by means of external condemnation and wholesome penalties—let him be accursed.

Canon XIII. Whoever says the true Church of Christ, out of which no one can be saved, is another than the Holy Catholic and Roman Apostolic Chu[illegible]—let him be accursed.

Canon XIV. Whoever says the Holy Apostle Peter has not been consecrated by Christ as the first of all apostles and the visible head of the militant Church, or he has only received the dignity of a primate and not the primacy with actual power in himself—let him be accursed.

Canon XV. Whoever says it is not through the consecration of Christ himself that Peter has continual successors in the primacy over the entire Church, or the Roman Pope is not by virtue of Divine right the successor of Peter in this primacy—let him be accursed.

Canon XVI. Whoever says the Roman Pope has only the office to superintend and conduct, but not full and supreme authority over the entire Church, or this his authority is not regular and immediate over all Churches—let him be accursed.

Canon XVII. Whoever says an independent ecclesiastical authority like that which, according to the dogma of the Catholic Church, has been imparted to her by Christ, and a sovereign civil authority cannot exist side by side in such a way that the rights of both be preserved—let him be accursed.

Canon XVIII. Whoever says the authority which is necessary for governing the civil state is not from God, or no subjection to the same is due according to the law of God, or the same is opposed to the natural freedom of man—let him be accursed.

Canon XIX. Whoever says all laws existing among men [illegible] derived from the political state, or [illegible] authority exists outside of that so imparted—let him be accursed.

Canon XX. Whoever says the sovereign rule for public and social actions in the laws of the political state or in the opinion of public men, or the claims of the Church do not extend to these actions whereby she can express herself upon that which is allowed and that which is not allowed, or something can be allowed by virtue of civil right which is not allowed by divine or ecclesiastical right—let him be accursed.

Canon XXI. Whoever says the laws of the Church have no abiding force except so far as they are confirmed by the sanctions of the civil authority, or the civil authority has by virtue of its sovereign [illegible], the right to judge and condemn in cases of religion—let him be accursed.

SWITZERLAND.

Sunrise in the Alps—Our Observations—A Millionaire's [illegible]

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

MONTREUX, SWITZERLAND, J[illegible]

I saw, as I told you, a snow storm in the Alps. I have now seen a sunrise, of which I must also tell you, protesting beforehand, however, that the late day at which I have seen one has no connection with my own habits of rising. These bloody Alps are so blasted cloudy, you know! Besides, the sun does not rise here at this season before nine o'clock or thereabouts, and it is known to everybody that nobody who is anybody, except a king or a night editor, would be in bed at that hour. So the suggestion I have anticipated could arise only from sheer malice! Let it perish, if it arise.

THE SUNRISE.

I am not sure that the sunrise I have seen is a good specimen of Alpine sunrises. Indeed, I more than half suspect that, if not the black sheep of the celestial flock, it was at any rate not one of the whitest; but, lest I should not see another, I will describe it. Moreover, it would certainly be called a very fair sunrise anywhere else on the globe. The sun, I should premise, rises here behind a pine-mantled but nameless ridge of the Swiss Alps, three or four thousand feet above the level of the sea, having on the north the famous *Rochers de Naye* and *Dent de Jaman*, snow-capped peaks, three or four thousand feet higher, with the wooded slopes and vine-robed swells of the Jura around Clarens and Veray in the distance; and on the south the more famous *Dent du Midi*, six or seven thousand feet higher, overlooking the snowy Alps of Savoy to the north. The morning, I will add, was cloudless.

When I got on the scene the spectacle, to my regret, had begun, the distant slopes and swells of the Jura being already suffused with light, pouring down by way of the glowing summits of the *Dent de Jamat* and *Rochers de Naye*, the *Dent du Midi* at the same time being enveloped in a transparent, purple-tinted haze, the tint varying in intensity from base to top—that seven-pointed top which might not unaptly be called nature's mitre; the whole mountain looking as if exhaling incense beneath Oriental skies, whilst the crest of the Savoy Alps, snow-crowned, glittered in the pure light, suggesting Spitsbergen rather than the Orient; the base still resting in deep shadow, as did the sides of the Swiss Alps, from behind which the sun was working these effects. But the sun himself was not yet visible. He was seeing, not seen.

Suddenly, however, the pines on the summit of the nameless ridge were apparently transformed into trees of beaming silver, and almost instantly afterward the eye of the god of day, many-pupilled and insufferably vivid, appeared above the Alpine horizon, seeing everything and seen by everything, each in its own way confessing the life-giving sight, the *Dent du Midi* and the Alps of Savoy, [illegible] at first lighter about [illegible] declivity of the nameless ridge became all but invisible in a mist-coated shadow, until at last the all-illuminating, all-magical sunlight, undoing these effects, covered alike top and base, mountain and vale, lake and land, wrapping Nature in one vast monochromatic mantle, and sending her forth with the Day. I then came in to breakfast. If your readers can realize this description, they are welcome to all the honors of it.

CURIOUS OXEN.

I have observed here, among other things, a curious physiological effect, of which, to the best of my recollection, I never knew before. The cows, that are worked not only in pairs, like oxen with us, but singly, like our horses, resemble oxen, not to say bulls. The resemblance is so strong that at a short distance you might mistake the sex of the animal. The resemblance in the head is particularly strong. What is the cause of this effect? In the language of one of your favorite authors, "Why is this thus?" Has doing the proper work of oxen for ages gradually made the cows ox-like, similar exertion, under similar circumstances, producing similar development? This question I will content myself with asking. For the answer, I must refer you to Spencer, Huxley, Bain & Co., the new philosophical firm, established especially to explain everything. I know only that ox-like cows are here nearly as common as cows themselves.

THE BOSQUET DE JULIE.

In one of my previous letters I remarked, I believe, that this neighborhood is the scene of Rousseau's *Nouvelle Heloise*, a spot near Clarens being pointed out as the veritable *Bosquet de Julie*. I might have added that Chillon is the place near which Julie met her fate, catching her "death-a-cold" in rescuing one of her children from the water, though, somewhat strange to say, the exact locality of the accident is not pointed out. It would have been as well if the like discretion had been observed with respect to the *Bosquet*, or, as Julie herself called it, the Elysium; for certain it is that Rousseau's description has no reference to anything which is or has ever been in this region, the only existing thing (and as I am credibly informed the only thing which ever existed) even faintly answering to the description is a little private park or pleasure ground, which, so far from having been the original of the description, was constructed a few years ago, apparently with the view of partially realizing it, although the realization, if I may so call it, is too incomplete and faint for recognition. This pleasure ground, with the house to which it belongs, crowning an eminence known as *Les Crêtes*, is the work of an old Parisian millionaire, M. Dubochet, a native of Montreux, who, in his younger days, went to Paris and got rich by lighting it with gas. M. Dubochet's Elysium, as I have said, resembles Julie's in little or nothing, and, least of all, I should judge, in the method and cost of construction, the heroine's, as she assures St. Preux, having been all done by nature, under her directions, executed without extra expenditure by her gardener and people, assisted occasionally by her husband, whereas the millionaire's evidently has been all done by art, without consulting nature, and with an expenditure which only a defiance of nature could ask, and which only a millionaire could bear. Yet this is the truest *Bosquet de Julie* that the region can show. One or two others, mere clumps of straggling trees, are pointed out, but they serve only to throw into stronger relief the falseness of all. There indeed is not in this whole region anything which may without absurdity claim to be the veritable *Bosquet de Julie*. And in this respect it is not likely that any other region is better off. There is in fact no veritable *Bosquet de Julie*. And there never was one. The description of Rousseau is purely imaginary. The truth is, Rousseau not only was dissatisfied with the established order of things in nature and in society, but, swelled with a morbid pride of intellect, thought that he could improve upon both. Hence the "*Nouvelle Heloise*, of which the *Bosquet de Julie* is simply a characteristic part. It is much too fine for anything which is or was or will be. The honest Swiss who point out this or that cluster of trees as the veritable *Bosquet de Julie* either have not read the *Nouvelle Heloise* or take it for granted that their guests have not.

☞ There is a club in Paris consisting chiefly of rich merchants, formed for the purpose of enabling its members to witness public executions. This club has made an arrangement with the proprietors of a wine shop in the Place de la Roquette, whose windows are immediately opposite to the spot where the guillotine is erected. Whenever an execution is to take place, the members of the club pass the night at this wine shop over a bowl of punch, so as to be ready for a good view when the "interesting moment" arrives. The following is a specimen of the circular which is sent to the members by the Secretary of the club previous to an execution: "I am happy to inform you that the execution of —— will take place to-morrow. Don't fail to be present. He is afraid to die; that will be amusing."

☞ The Prussian Government has military maps of every foot of its territory, so complete that every hill, ravine, brooklet, field, and forest is delineated with perfect accuracy. It is a common boast of Prussian military men, that within eight days 845,000 men can be concentrated to the defense of any single point within the kingdom.

☞ Miss Belle Stevenson has been arrested in East Saginaw for boldly asserting woman's rights and appearing on [illegible]

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

Gayeties of the Season—Grande Toilettes and Where they Come From—Seasonable Suggestions—Grief at a Discount—Fashions upon the Road—Useful Hints.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, February, 1870.

The weather for the past two months has been so much that of a prolonged lull or a precocious spring that we hardly know for what to prepare next. Theoretically, it will be time very soon to throw off our heavy cloaks, and furs; practically, we have had since December, no occasion for them.

Wise people predict a rough March, a cold April, and a chilled and tearful May, to pay for all this sunshine and fair weather in the two "hardest" months of the year, but I am very much in hopes that it is only the Gulf stream trying to make amends for its stormy vagaries during two recent summers, and that we may escape without a winter of any consequence, this season, altogether.

GAYETIES OF THE SEASON.

The Prince brought a little flurry of festivity and there have been many large balls, at which the toilettes were magnificent, but socially there has been much less gayety than formerly.

The truth is, there are so many more ways of spending money than formerly, that people are growing niggardly of hospitality. The hows and wherefores of ours, absorb nine-tenths of the women; business and politics, the men.

The modern styles of dress for women are beautiful; there is no denying that, but they are fast becoming a nuisance to those who have anything to do but study them. A plain, simple dress of rich silk or satin, which would formerly have been elegant enough for the most fastidious lady, is put quite out of sight by the numerous and bewildering features of elaborate ball-room or dinner toilette.

There is not only the dress but the over-skirt and the pannier, and the sash, and the drapery about the shoulders; and the wonderful chignon and the trained underskirts, tucked and ruffled, and the ornaments and the antique sleeves and bodices, and, added to all, falls and flounces of most rare and dainty lace.

Where does it all come from Heaven knows, but such toilettes are universal at every ball and large entertainment, and, in addition to them, there are such trifles as gloves, shoes, a carriage, bouquet, supper, and sometimes ten-dollar tickets to be provided for.

It is easy to think at a distance that one will be independent, and wear the plain dress without the accessories, but it is extremely difficult to fight it out on that line. You are with people, but not of them; you feel a century behind the age; you wish you had stayed at home, and determine frantically to get a new dress, a new over-skirt, a new sash, a large pannier and an enormous chignon before you venture out again.

It is all the worse because the modern "Jenkins" makes dreadful record of everything everybody has on. Imagine such an ordeal for the economical lady who has only one or two *grande* toilettes. She absolutely dreads to go anywhere, for fear of seeing herself put down again for the same "green silk [illegible]" She could almost kiss [illegible] a mistake on one occasion [illegible] and calling it "[illegible]"

SOCIAL LIFE IN NEW YORK.

This is undergoing a complete revolution in consequence of the change [illegible] the habits and manner of living. Only the rich [illegible] to inhabit houses and receive their [illegible] in them. The larger number, in the absence of the sensible French system of "flats," either board or take boarders to make an addition to the income or help pay the rent. This crushes out individual freedom, restricts hospitality and renders living more gregarious, but much less friendly and social.

We can have no improvement until women change the fashion of their dress, remodel their housekeeping and put it upon a civilized American, instead of a raw Hibernian, footing.

EVIDENCES OF SPRING.

The stores are fresh and bright with the usual variety of spring materials; the most of them clearly resuscitated, however, from last year, and offering little in novelty or beauty.

As exceptions, however, must be mentioned, some lovely satins, in light shades, Nile-green, pale salmon, peach-blossom and the like, picked out with the needle, and by hand, in the most beautiful shaded velvet designs. The time and patience required for such work make it seem almost incredible that it could ever have been performed in this way.

There is also a new style of chambery gauze, striped with satin (narrow stripes) upon which small velvet flowers are raised in the same way.

These dresses, both satin and chambery gauze, were made in Lyons for a house in this city, and cannot be duplicated even in Paris. There is only one dress pattern of each color and design. The price of the satin is $150, and the dress of chambery gauze $65, which is moderate, considering their beauty and rarity.

Pure mohairs and alpacas are about as serviceable as any fabrics for early spring suits; but there is a growing tendency in favor of the fine cashmere cloths which are so much worn abroad. Some of the prettiest of the new spring suits are made with a silk skirt, walking length, and cashmere over-skirt and mantelet or sailor jacket. The skirt is trimmed with ruffles or single pleating headed with velvet; the over-skirt and mantelet with fringe of the same shade headed by cross-cut band of the silk, piped on the edge. The mantelet is confined, back and front, with a silk sash, short, wide, and bunchy, generally consisting of a square bow, three wide pendant loops, two ends. The new "satin" cloth is a twilled fabric, which looks something like cashmere; it is firmer, however, has more body, and is a trifle more costly, but not more so than very fine cashmere.

Cashmere and satin-cloth are newer than the serges and crepe Eugenies, which, however, are still employed for suits by persons who admire stiffer and more wiry fabrics. The tendency, however, is to soft and flexible materials—to those textures which form drapery rather than stand out in hard and unyielding outlines.

Prices in standard goods have not declined at all since last season. For a few weeks during the period of taking stock, as it is called, some articles, and some styles, undesirable to carry over till another season, might have been bought lower, but the opening of spring business has brought them up to recent figures.

It is of much less importance to buy goods cheap, however, than to buy them of best quality, and it is a matter for congratulation that some fabrics have achieved a name and reputation which serves both to identify them and as a guarantee of their excellence. The Buffalo brand of alpaca is one of these, and the new beaver brand of pure black mohair is another. This last has a finish equal to silk, and is warranted to retain its color.

Ladies should be very careful to learn the trade mark and distinctive appearance of certain kinds of goods, as they are so exceedingly liable otherwise to be cheated by ignorant or unscrupulous dealers. The other day a lady at the West sent the writer a sample of French poplin, which she had purchased for "Irish" poplin. The difference in the cost of French and Irish poplin in New York is $1 25 per yard. The lady had paid half a dollar less per yard than the regular price of Irish poplin, which is $2 75, and thought she had got a bargain. She had simply been cheated to the tune of 75 cents per yard on her goods.

Another lady sent a sample of imitation lace, which she had purchased for Honiton at $3 per yard. Had she known the fact that there is no longer any such thing as Honiton lace in the market—that it is not manufactured excepting as an excellent imitation—she would probably have saved her money.

GRIEF UPON THE PROMENADE.

The change that has taken place with regard to mourning is quite remarkable. Much less attention is paid to it than formerly, and of those who appear to adhere to the old traditions very many simply prepare a black suit for the street and consult their convenience at home.

This growing tendency to disregard an old and long-cherished custom is due partly no doubt to the sensible, practical spirit of the age, but it has been greatly aided by the modern fashion which has introduced black toilettes on ordinary occasions. There is nothing distinctive now about a mourning dress except the crape. Such a thing as a "widow's" cap is never seen, and even the long veils have had to succumb to the exigencies of a bonnet too small to hold them. Young widows wear their hair without ornament, and elderly ladies adopt a small fanchon or Marie Antoinette cap composed of white *lisse* with lappets and rosettes of the material as a coiffure.

The numerous walking suits of black alpaca, cashmere, serge, silk, and other fabrics have left nothing to mourners but the time-honored bombazine, which has been superseded by other and more desirable materials, and is not now in demand by persons in mourning or out of it.

There are some persons, however, who would prefer to abate nothing of the severity with which women formerly made outward show of their grief. They still make themselves as wretched as possible under thick crape and dull armure, and inveigh bitterly against the modern spirit of innovation, which considers nothing sacred; and to some extent they are right. It is pretty evident that the ancient customs and traditions are not disregarded from any greater love of truth or honesty or simplicity than was possessed by our ancestors, but because our modern railroad existence rides right over old landmarks, and, under the name of utility and progress, crushes out the flowers of sentiment and affection that formerly grew and flourished by the wayside. Sentiment! bah! The world has been nauseated with an affectation of it; naturally they fly now to the other extreme, and will none of it.

RIDING GEAR.

In anticipation of weather and roads that will admit of horseback riding, ladies are beginning to inquire concerning the latest in hats and habits.

The style for habits is a small, close-fitting basque, buttoned nearly to the throat, and finished either as a postillion, or with small lappels, as a coat. Long, plain, gored skirt, laid in a double, large bow pleat at the back, and caught up at the sides over a gray cashmere petticoat, braided with black. The sleeves are closely shaped to the arm, the linen cuffs fastened with large malachite buttons, the dog-skin gloves, completed by a small cuff which springs out slightly over the wrist, and fastens with a patent [illegible].

The most fashionable material just now is "satin-cloth," but melton cloth is also very much worn, and is more serviceable, especially for country use; very little trimming is allowed. The most distinguished habits are olive, green, or marine blue, in color, and they are simply and plainly bound, sailor-fashion, with thick black silk galloon, well pressed down; buttons are small, and either black or covered with the material.

The ladies' "high beaver" is decidedly the vogue in hats. The crown is not very high, however, and the narrow brim is bent most becomingly. A gauze veil is always twisted around it, the ends floating at the back. There is a variety of styles in felt, but they sink into insignificance before the more stately presence of the beaver.

[illegible]

White [illegible]

former [illegible] braid and "Hamburg" [illegible] unbleached Irish [illegible]

A very good [illegible] mount black velvet [illegible] square loops and [illegible] transferred readily [illegible] or taken off for [illegible]

Hamburg ruffling [illegible] some and durable [illegible] last almost as long as [illegible] dress. It trims children's [illegible] admirably, and is used [illegible] and dresses also.

Gabrielles for little children [illegible] in linen and pique, are [illegible] a prominent feature of all the [illegible] establishments.

Flat, single pleating [illegible] "kilt" pleating, has taken the place of [illegible] to some extent in the making up of alpacas, mohairs, and spring woolen fabrics. The pleating is sometimes put on the lower skirt to the depth of half a yard, and the upper skirt cut out in large [illegible], also covered with pleats above it. But this style, though effective because it is novel, is not desirable; it makes the suit too heavy for comfort, takes a great deal of material, and supplies unlimited corners for the accumulation of dust. It will do for those who have many changes, but not for the little woman who wants her suit for every occasion.

Plain, high silk dresses are made very dressy by over-skirts of white organdie muslin, to which bretelles are added. Well cut and trimmed with three ruffles they can be bought for $15 ready-made, made at home they cost $6, muslin of a finer quality than those ready-made, and some left over. A full sash and shoulder-knots the color of the dress complete the toilette.

The combination of black and white is more distingue than ever. It is almost the only contrast that is permitted, the finest toilettes showing a remarkable uniformity, or only the difference of certain shades of the same color.

The present white muslin dresses and over-skirts are trimmed with ruffles edged with black velvet and Valenciennes lace, and the richest black silk toilettes obtain a new and striking effect from over-skirts of white crape or white satin, bordered with rich crimped fringe and single plaitings of the same material laid flat upon the trained skirts.

With the present style of dress a black white lace shawl is so useful as to be almost indispensable. It may be worn as an over-skirt to an evening dress, or looped high [illegible] the shoulders and caught down at the back with the sash, as a fichu tunique. It can be arranged gracefully over a plain dress for the house, or stylishly over a pretty one for the street. Fortunately, also, the fine Hama llama, effective as it is, is inexpensive enough for a limited purse, and suffers no injury from any amount of crushing.

All sorts of vagaries are exhibited in collars worn with light dresses. Some are shaped like a yoke, square back [illegible]. Some are deeply pointed, Spanish style, but nearly all are immensely large. The open square and V shaped bodies are generally outlined with a ruff, or more becomingly trimmed with ruchings, and finished with a ruffle of Valenciennes lace inside.

Linen cuffs and collars for everyday wear were too cheap and durable to suit the dealers in those commodities, so they have ordained linen edged with the imitation of Valenciennes lace, which cost twice as much, last half as long, and is not half as lady-like. We advise ladies to stick to the plain linen.

JENNY JUNE.

FARMER GREELEY.

He Urges the Planting of Trees Because It Will Pay.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

I am not at all sentimental—much less spooney—regarding the destruction of trees. Descended from several generations of timber cutters (for my paternal ancestors came to [illegible]) and myself engaged for three [illegible] land-clearing, I realize that trees [illegible] rather than for ornament, and have no scruple [illegible] in a forest as to cutting grass in a [illegible]. Utility is the reason and end of all vegetable [illegible]—of a hickory's no less than a cornstalk's. I have always considered "Woodman, spare that tree," just about the most mawkish bit of badly versified prose in our language, and never could guess how it should touch the sensibilities of any one. Understand, then, that I urge the planting of trees mainly because I believe it will pay, and the preservation, improvement, and extension of forests for precisely that reason.

Yet I am not insensible to the beauty and grace lent by woods, and groves, and clumps or rows of trees, to the landscape they diversify. I feel the force of Emerson's assertion, that "Beauty is its own excuse for being," and know that a homestead embowered in, belted by stately, graceful elms, maples, and evergreens, is really worth more, and will sell for more, than if it were naked field and meadow. I consider it one positive advantage (to balance many disadvantages) of our rocky, hilly, rugged Eastern country, that it will never, in all probability, be so denuded of forests as the rich, fertile prairies and swales of the Great Valley must be. Our winds are less piercing [illegible] does less destructive [illegible] the Great West [illegible] there is another equal area [illegible] earth's surface whereon so many kinds of valuable trees grow spontaneously and rapidly, defying eradication, as throughout New England and on either slope of the Alleghenies, and this profusion of timber and foliage may well atone for, or may be fairly weighed against, many deficiencies and drawbacks. The Yankee who has been accustomed to see trees spring up spontaneously wherever they were not kept down by ax or plow or scythe, and to cross running water every half mile of a summer day's journey, may well be made home-sick by two thousand miles of naked, dusty, wind-swept plains, whereon he finds no water for [illegible] dred miles, and knows it impossible to cut an ax-helve, much more an axle-tree, in [illegible] course of a wearying journey. No [illegible] farmer ever realized the blessedness of abundant and excellent wood and water until [illegible] had wandered far from his boyhood [illegible] the fact remains. All over the [illegible] is evidence that trees grew and flourished where none are now found, and that springs and streams were then frequent and abiding where none now exist. A prominent citizen of Nevada, who explored southward from Austin to the Colorado, assured me that his party traveled for days in the bed of what had once been a considerable river, but in which it was evident that no water had flowed for years. And I have heard that, since the Mormons have planted trees over considerable portions of [illegible] rains in summer are [illegible] Salt Lake evinces, by a [illegible] that the [illegible] tion in the [illegible]—or, rather, that [illegible] the lead.

I have a firm faith that all the [illegible] of the Temperate and Torrid Zones [illegible] be reclaimed by irrigation and tree planting. The bill which Congress did not pass, but really consider, whereby it was proposed, some years since, to give a section of the woodless Public lands remote from settlement to every one who, in a separate township, would plant and cherish a quarter-section of choice forest trees, ought to have been passed—with modifications, perhaps, but preserving the central idea. Had ten thousand quarter-sections, in so many different townships of the Plains, been thus planted to timber ten to twenty years ago, and protected from fire and devastation till now, the value of those plains for settlement would have been nearly or quite doubled.

A capital mistake, it seems to me, is made by some of the dairy farmers of our own State. One who has a hundred acres of good soil, whereof twenty or thirty are wooded, cuts off his timber entirely, calculating that the additional grass that he may grow in its stead will pay for all the coal he needs for fuel, so that he will make a net gain of the time he has hitherto devoted each winter to cutting and hauling wood. He does not consider how much his soil will lose in summer moisture, how his springs and runnels will be dried up, nor how the sweep of harsh winds will be intensified, by baring his hilltops and ravines to sun and breeze so utterly. In my deliberate judgment, a farm of one hundred acres will yield more feed, with far greater uniformity of product from year to year, if twenty acres of its ridge-crests, ravine-sides, and rocky places, are thickly covered with timber, than if it be swept clean of trees and all devoted to grass. Hence, I insist that the farmer who sweeps off his wood and resolves to depend on coal for fuel, hoping to increase permanently the product of his dairy, makes a sad miscalculation.

Spain, Italy, and portions of France, are now suffering from the improvidence that devoured their forests, leaving the future to take care of itself. I presume the great empires of antiquity suffered from the same folly, though to a much greater extent. The remains of now extinct races who formerly peopled and tilled the central valleys of this continent, and especially the territory of Arizona, probably bear witness to a similar recklessness; which is paralleled by our fathers' and our own extermination of the magnificent forests of white pine which, barely a century ago, covered so large a portion of the soil of our Northern States. Vermont sold white pine abundantly to England through Canada within my day; she is now supplying her own wants from Canada at a cost of not less than five times the price she sold for; and she will be paying still higher rates before the close of this century. I entreat our farmers not to preserve every tree, good, bad or indifferent, that may happen to be growing on their lands—but, outside of the limited districts wherein the primitive forest must still be cut away in order that land may be obtained for cultivation, to plant and rear at least two better trees for every one they may be impelled to cut down. How this may, in the average, be most judiciously [illegible] I will try to indicate in my next.

☞ A few days [illegible] known trapper on the [illegible] Muskegon, Michigan, [illegible] traps a large lynx, secured [illegible] foot, whereupon he conceived [illegible] capture the animal alive, which [illegible] be successfully accomplished in [illegible] manner: Having several steel traps [illegible] be tied one to the end of a pole, and reaching it out, succeeded in [illegible] another foot. In this way he [illegible] animal's feet. He then [illegible] which he wound and tied about [illegible] head in such a manner as to [illegible] him. He next securely tied [illegible] off the traps. He then shouldered [illegible] and was nearly two days in [illegible] settlement.

☞ Loose statements sometimes [illegible] deal of injury and propagate [illegible] tant error. "There are," say the [illegible] "fifty male and thirty female murderers [illegible] Michigan penitentiary;" and this [illegible] argument for the revival of the Death Penalty. Now, without [illegible] before us, we take the liberty [illegible] that eighty persons guilty of [illegible] degree are at present confined [illegible] tiary. Probably this [illegible] rate, represents every phase [illegible] the question is, how many [illegible] would have been hanged [illegible] mained in fashion in [illegible] are properly classified [illegible] than none at all [illegible]

[illegible]URNAL.

[illegible], MARCH 9, 1870.

[illegible]SCRIPTION.

[illegible] is mailed to subscri-

[illegible]COURIER-JOURNAL.

[illegible] Newspaper.

[illegible]

[illegible]ILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

[illegible] Forty-column Newspaper.

[illegible]scribers, per week, 25 cents, payable [illegible]er. To News Agents, three cents per [illegible]

[illegible] year ... $12 00

Six months ... 6 00

Three months ... 3 00

One month ... 1 25

ADVERTISING.

A limited number of advertisements in the WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL will be received at 25 cents per line for each insertion. No abatement for length or time, and no advertisement for less than one dollar.

A Word to our Friends.

During this month the time of several thousand subscribers to the WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL will expire. We trust our intercourse with them has proved so satisfactory that they will not only feel disposed to continue it another year, but that they will feel sufficient interest to say a word to their friends and neighbors to induce them to join their clubs. After this month our Weekly will be printed on better, thicker, and whiter paper than we have ever used, and in all its departments, political, literary, news, and commercial, we intend it shall fully sustain [illegible]ner reputation. It requires but the [illegible]t effort to make up a good club. [illegible] we not ask our friends and readers to [illegible]ke that effort for us?

Apologetic.

The brittleness of the paper on which the COURIER-JOURNAL has been printed for several weeks past has provoked numerous and serious complaints from our subscribers, and [illegible]s been a source of serious annoyance and loss to us. It has been caused by the use of an article by our paper-makers designed to improve the color of the paper, but the evil has now been remedied, and as soon as the supply on hand, which will last about two weeks, is exhausted, the COURIER-JOURNAL will be printed on firm and strong paper, of as good quality as what we used during last year.

An exchange says that the Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of Chicago, "has taken the bull of woman's rights by the horns." In view of recent developments showing that horns are not the favorite weapons of the Chicago fair, the Rev. Dr. should rather have grabbed the cowhide of the woman's rights movement by the butt-end. As to taking the bull [illegible]oman's rights by the horns, [illegible] should have known that it is much [illegible]fer for Reverend gentlemen to take such animals by the tail.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Cincinnati Times grows very pathetic over the wrongs of the people of Central Kentucky, and says: "Only two causes were operative in the defeat of the charter: 1. The power and means of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. 2. The hate of political prejudice, the smoking embers of rebellion flashing into fire and burning fiercely that it may destroy those who upheld the flag of the Union." This way of accounting for it is "just like Cincinnati."

We announced some time ago that Col. [illegible]ice was making a collection [illegible] father, the late George [illegible] The plan of the proposed publication is to include a life of Mr. Prentice, composed of contributions from his most intimate friends, as well as a compilation of his poems. Mr. John G. Whittier, Mr. Rufus Prentice, Dr. T. S. Bell, Mr. Fortunatus Cosby, Mr. Paul R. Shipman, and Mr. Henry Watterson are to contribute papers upon different biographical, literary, political, and professional points [illegible] the career of the dead journalist. The [illegible] will be issued as early as possible, [illegible] hardly fail to be a valuable addi[illegible] the history of the times in which [illegible]ntice lived.

[illegible] branch of unscrupulous demagoguery which they have not experimented in it must be both expensive and recondite. They have got the constitutional question as to the legal tender laws just where they can keep it open until the popular pulse can be felt. The decision was staved off till there were two vacancies [illegible] the supreme bench, and then [illegible] decision came out. The vacancies are not to be filled till there are positive indications showing which will conduce most to the success of the party, and then the judges appointed will be those who will sustain or reverse the decision of the court as the necessities of the party may require. This is sharp practice, but it exposes the Supreme Court to the contempt of the world as the puppet of party power. We have no prætorian bands dictating the measures of government, but is [illegible] not as dark an omen to see the powerful railroad corporations and other giant monopolies that have been notified to pay the interest on their bonds in coin now working for the confirmation of Messrs. Bradley [illegible]g in order that the decision may be reversed?

The Southern railroad bill was tabled yesterday in the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature, by the very decisive [illegible] of 49 to 43, which disposes of the question for the present. What will become of it, or how it will shape itself hereafter, is matter for conjecture. A portion of the Cincinnati press has marked out a campaign before the people of Kentucky with great particularity and precision. Another portion counsels a direct appeal to Congress. We have expressed our opinion of both these schemes, and are indifferent alike to the one and to the other. Cincinnati says she intends to pay her money, and whether she does or not she can take her choice; but she will do so [illegible] her own cost. She will find Washing[illegible] about as hard a road to travel as Kentucky, and if Congress gives her the desired [illegible]ght of way—which, by-the-by, we have [illegible]t refused—it can give her nothing more. [illegible] however, she prefers a free fight and a [illegible]t race here at home, we shall see her [illegible]nd early; we shall meet her at Phillip[illegible] shall be present all the time, and [illegible]ill take the hindmost."

The time of year is now at hand when the officers in charge of the income tax begin their inquisitorial search into the privacy of every man's business. They collected $34,000,000 of income tax last year, of which only $9,000,000 were paid by corporations. The remaining $25,000,000 came directly out of the incomes of the people [illegible]fly out of the earnings of labo[illegible] per centage levied [illegible]t temptation to [illegible] and large capital[illegible]e are disposed to do [illegible] the means of evading [illegible]den that the law ostensi[illegible] on them. Its operation is [illegible]al, and is most stringent upon [illegible]ons who are least able to bear [illegible] farmer, whose acres pro[illegible] family need for subsist[illegible] is allowed as great an ex[illegible] city employe who has to [illegible] his family consumes. The [illegible] minor living on a fixed in[illegible] chance to escape, and the sal[illegible] in the city, though he earn [illegible] to support his family in the [illegible] is compelled to pay, not [illegible]come, but a part of his [illegible] butcher's and his baker's. [illegible] course puts the income [illegible] city tax and the insur[illegible] and the renter pays [illegible] the salaried man is [illegible] earnings [illegible]lly, the pres[illegible]

Tennessee Lawlessness.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial from Knoxville, Tenn., dated the 27th ult., says:

> Senator Brownlow publishes a card in this morning's Whig, saying:
>
> "I am in favor of setting aside the present State government of Tennessee, and the doings of the State convention and the present Legislature, and of the appointment of a military Governor, backed up by national troops, who will put a stop to the wholesale murder of white and colored Unionists. That Congress will do this I have no sort of doubt."
>
> His card occasions some excitement. He predicts the party fraudulently usurping the State government will get sick of rejecting the Fifteenth amendment, removing the present partisan judiciary, and other wicked legislation.

That a crazed partisan like poor old Brownlow, with his morbid appetite for political sensations, should deliver himself in this wise upon the slightest provocation, or upon no provocation at all, is perfectly in keeping with the character of the man, and calls for no comment. But that the Cincinnati Commercial should make such stuff the text for a screed which squints at the necessity of a "quasi-military" government in Tennessee to protect the loyalists and the negroes, is something more difficult to understand. If the Radicals needed more votes in Congress or more ratifications of the Fifteenth amendment, it would be entirely characteristic and consistent for them to knock over another State government and rear another satrapy upon its ruins; and everybody knows that when they wrong a people in this way they always intensify it by inventing slanders by way of pretext. Just now, however, we can see no occasion for this sort of thing. If there is any truth susceptible of proof and known to every inhabitant of Tennessee, it is the fact that the people of that State are more quiet now and safer from lawless outrage of every kind than they have been at any time since the war. The storms of war and the civil earthquakes which have convulsed the State have left society more disturbed than it is in the North, but the lawlessness of Tennessee is just like the lawlessness of Ohio so far as the politics of the perpetrators or its political significance is concerned. They belong to no particular party, or to either party, and so do the victims. More rebels are killed in rencontres, and as many rebels as Unionists are slain by "masked ruffianism and midnight murder;" and such deeds are as much deplored by rebels as by others, and as seldom shielded from punishment. It has been but a few days since the rebel nephews of the rebel General Pillow were murdered just south of the Tennessee line. The sole difference is this: Brownlow and his set have been accustomed to take up collections in the North as compensation for the sufferings to which their loyalty exposed them. Politically and pecuniarily they have derived a profit from every "outrage," and as long as they are countenanced by such credulous sheets as the Commercial, or favored by a bigoted administration, they will go whining to the North about every bar-room fight which a loyal drunkard or bully can raise in Tennessee.

Cincinnati Sees Snakes.

The failure of Cincinnati to scare, buy, or otherwise control our Legislature has driven some of her editors "clean daft." From the horrible sounds and sights which haunted their imaginations when they heard of the Senate's vote yesterday, one can learn the effects of Cincinnati whisky without tasting it. The Cincinnati Times of yesterday says:

> With the mind's ear we can plainly hear the guns booming at Louisville, all the locomotives screaming from end to end of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and the people of that long-excited city shouting themselves hoarse at the result. The railroad offices, the hotels, the land offices, the banks, the court-house, and every other house in that city that can afford a tallow candle, will probably be illuminated to-night.
>
> The editor of the COURIER-JOURNAL will, we fear, swell like the frog in the fable, and perhaps with the same result.
>
> On the other hand the people of Central Kentucky will be loud-mouthed in a very different style of expression; and Eastern Kentucky will feel like declaring her independence of the despotic dynasty of Louisville.
>
> As for ourselves, we can stand it if two-thirds of Kentucky can. In point of honor, we can better afford to rejoice at the result than can the monopoly-ridden people of the Falls City and the Louisville and Nashville route.
>
> It is probable that the matter will at once come up in some other shape.

There was no shouting, or booming, or screaming in Louisville, and the swelling was "all in the eye" of the Cincinnati editor. Louisville has gained no triumph in this matter save one which inures equally to the benefit of all parts of the State. We have only stood by the disinterested of every section to save our common sovereignty from disgrace, and to protect the from the irresponsible control of a foreign corporation. The attempt to bribe and array a sectional interest against Louisville failed not because of the power of her "despotic dynasty," but because our people were required to sell the State as well as her metropolis to Cincinnati. This matter will be thoroughly understood in Central Kentucky before very long. You talk already of bringing the Southern railroad charter up in some other shape. Take any shape that other Kentucky railroads are required to take, and the people of Central Kentucky will find that our course has been correct, and that we are not inimical to any just and equal legislation which their public improvements may require.

Where the Freight Blockade is.

The announcement is frequently made that until further notice the Louisville and Nashville railroad will not receive freight for points beyond Chattanooga. This produces much complaint, because freight blockades no doubt do much injury to our commercial interests. We have made frequent statement of the fact that the gorge is not at any point on our road, and that it is caused by the inability of the connecting roads beyond Chattanooga to carry the immense traffic between the Southeast and the provision States; but, pending the vote on the Cincinnati Southern railroad bill in the Legislature, a studious effort was made, and is still made, to create the impression that the blockade is caused by the insufficient means of transportation between this point and Nashville. We have published a lengthy article from the Nashville Banner explaining the cause of the refusal, so often published in that city and this, to receive freights for the Southeast, and now it seems necessary to reiterate the substance of that explanation.

There has been no time this winter when the Louisville and Nashville road was unable to forward promptly to Nashville or Memphis all the freight offered for all points South, Southeast or Southwest. The only freight refused was that destined to pass over the roads which connect with the Nashville and Chattanooga line. The chief difficulty has been with the Western and Atlantic road, which has an immense business pouring over it from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and owns but four hundred freight cars. There are often as many as 10,000 sacks of corn in the depot at Nashville awaiting transportation to Georgia, and, rather than risk the delay and danger of storing freight at Nashville and Chattanooga to wait there for transportation over the Western and Atlantic, the Louisville and Nashville road refuses to receive it until there is some prospect of sending it straight through. Meantime it is not only able to transport all the merchandise offering, but can and does spare liberally of its rolling stock to supplement the deficiencies of connecting lines. Exclusive of the Green Line cars, which run through to Savannah, the Louisville and Nashville road now has 254 cars running south of Nashville. If there were railroads from every point on the Ohio to Chattanooga it would not relieve the present freight blockage in the least.

The brilliant prospects and vigorous prosecution of the Chesapeake and Ohio enterprise have stirred up things mightily in Ohio. Every village that can hope to tole the proposed Northwestern branch thitherward is holding railroad meetings. It is needless to say that at all these meetings learned professors give analyses of coals, "showing that the richest coal regions in the United States would be opened up" by the road's taking that route. There never was a "proposed route" that didn't do this very thing.

Boutwell has assured Revels that he [illegible]ll be allowed to take out his share of [illegible]tments for col-

The Situation of Georgia.

The situation of Georgia is one which appeals strongly to the feelings of every man who has any regard for the maxims or precedents of republican government. The House of Representatives is considering a bill for her admission under the present State organization and on conditions similar to those applied to Virginia. Gov. Bullock is there to see that the military regime which he has established is thus admitted into the Union and christened a free and republican State. Against this perpetuation of a proconsular despotism her people are pleading through their press, and the facts upon which they rest their cause have had some effect at Washington. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate is decidedly against the manner in which the Georgia Legislature was reorganized, and will probably report against the admission of the new Senators. But, as is usual with the party in power, the Government is willing to gain a party advantage from its own wrong, and so we are told that the Senate committee will recommend "that the situation be accepted as under all the circumstances the best thing that can be done."

Now, this situation which the Radicals propose to accept is as foul a wrong as was ever submitted to by freeborn men. The State has complied with every condition prescribed for her acceptance. She was admitted once because she had complied with every requirement of the reconstruction acts. But the expulsion of some negro members of the Legislature led to the act of December by which Congress again remanded the State to its unreconstructed condition. In executing this act, a corrupt Governor, aided by the military commander, violated its provisions most grossly. Congress provided that the Legislature should be convened and should organize itself in accordance with parliamentary usage, the eligibility of members being made to depend on the laws in force and the taking of certain prescribed oaths. But the Governor and the commander took control of the organization, appointed a military commission to decide upon the eligibility of members, and, partly by this means and partly by fraud and intimidation, got rid of a great many Democratic members, and then installed in their places the competing candidates who had not been elected by the people. The members thus excluded were eligible when elected, and their eligibility had been approved both before and after the election by Gen. Grant and Gen. Meade, and Bullock himself had recognized them as members throughout an entire session. If ineligible at all, these members became so only in consequence of the act of December, passed after they had served as eligible members, and their retirement created vacancies which under all the laws in force could only be filled by a new election and not by the Governor's fiat.

By creating and filling vacancies contrary to the law of the State and the law of Congress, Bullock placed Georgia under the control of his predatory ring. He has refused to order elections for vacancies occurring since by the death, resignation or removal of members, because he knew that the people would elect men opposed to his corrupt designs. And thus we have the spectacle of a State about to be admitted into the Union under a government erected in defiance of Congress' own laws, the laws of the State and the will of the local population. On this subject the Savannah Republican says:

> We shall be the last to throw an obstacle in the way of immediate and complete restoration. But while Georgia goes back into the Union, let her people return as freemen, and not loaded down with chains at the hands of bad men and demagogues at home. Let her re-enter the great family of States with a local government that shall be the choice of her people, one constructed in conformity to her own constitution, which Congress has acknowledged as her fundamental law, and not with a State organization created by others, odious to her people, and antagonistic to their every interest.
>
> We therefore ask, as a matter of both law and right, that Congress execute its own act, and not allow it thus to be set at defiance and the rights of the people of Georgia trampled under foot under the pretext of Congressional authority. Let elections be ordered as a condition to the State's admission. Nobody can suffer from the brief postponement of restoration, while the legal rights of a great people will be respected and upheld.
>
> * * * * *
>
> We wish to upset nothing that has been done in obedience to the requirements of Congress; but we do desire to save the State of Georgia from the domination of a faction, who, politics aside, are resolved, for their own personal aggrandizement, to sell all public virtue and official [illegible] her people. It is from these we would be saved by the interposition of the Federal arm; and, as we ask only what is reasonable and right, let it not be asked in vain.

The New York Tribune on Kentucky.

This exponent of Radicalism is pleased to give us a lecture on immigration. The usual cant of all Radicals, whether in or out of the State, is to be found in the short essay; the usual professions of friendship ending with a "but." So the Tribune says:

> Kentucky is a State which deserves and needs the regeneration of new, fresh blood. We heartily trust she will establish and maintain her bureau, and we are glad to aid in circulating her bid for the favors of European emigrants.

How much the Tribune is "glad" can be found in the next sentences. Your true puritanical saint always prays over his victim before stabbing him under the fifth rib. So in this instance the sermon immediately follows, in order to drive off, if possible, every immigrant who may see that paragraph and who may not know the utter falsity of the allegation:

> But Kentucky should remember that her natural advantages are clearly overbalanced not only by those of other States to the north and south of her, but also by her own social and political disadvantages, and hasten to remove the latter.

It is extraordinary that a journal of such importance should carefully make misstatements tending to the injury of a State. But it may have become so accustomed to untruth that the disease is chronic. It starts out with this:

> A few years ago it was the frequent and favorite assertion of Southern politicians and economists that cotton was a complicated crop, which only negroes under Southern overseers could possibly raise.

Well, what have we to do with that? We in Kentucky are not responsible for any mistakes made elsewhere; nor are we cultivators of cotton. The Tribune writer is so ignorant, perhaps, that he was not aware of that fact before. This is, however, merely the premise upon which to base additional perversions and falsehoods. Referring to the speech delivered by Col. Duncan, in response to the invitation of the House of Representatives, we find:

> Now one of their orators, from whose speech we give certain extracts elsewhere, declares that the crop, though "not a complicated one," cannot be raised by negroes in a state of freedom; nor by vicious and avaricious Chinese coolies; only the pure, unadulterated Saxon is competent to the task. Discarding the labor it has on hand, Kentucky now proposes to import her farm hands direct from England.

Here is an allegation of several positive statements which never were made. Thanks to the persistent efforts of such meddlers as the conductors of the Tribune, the negro element in every Southern State has been converted in great part into non-producers and idlers, who can not be relied upon as laborers, though thousands of them are still faithful servants. The decrease of labor from the causes mentioned, and the steady diminution of the race, teach the man of sense that he must look elsewhere than around him for a fresh supply of laborers. The assertion was made by Colonel Duncan that the Chinese were magnificent laborers, but their characteristics were such that we in Kentucky ought not to invite them here. There was no assertion that the Anglo-Saxon race alone could raise the cotton crops. For Kentucky that, as well as other white races, was suggested, as the only future reliance. Kentucky does not "propose to import her farm hands direct from England." We wish that she did; but alas! at this late day of the session, we fear that we have no option, no remedy, but the complete submission to current evils, without a hope of amelioration. The Tribune sardonically concludes:

> It is not difficult to destroy a system of labor, but Kentucky may find that it is exceedingly embarrassing and costly to establish another in its place.

Who knows that better than the abettor in destroying our system of labor, and in striking out of existence over one hundred millions of dollars of property under a false pretense of saving the Union? Who appreciates the situation better than the chief advocate of spoliation, which resulted in the direct robbery of our citizens and the additional insult of laughing at them for making the compensation [illegible] our sorrow how "embarrassing and costly" it is to replace what false humanitarians have destroyed. And we could afford to dispense with the jeers and mockery of Radical journals over the situation.

We trust that Kentucky has enough of statesmanship within her borders to extricate us as speedily as possible from all troubles, without leaning upon the falsely-expressed sympathy or support of Radical journals or their leaders.

The Mordaunt Scandal.

Those who occupy high positions are necessarily the most exposed to criticism. The utmost circumspection is required to keep the breath of scandal from soiling the garments of royalty. The future King of England has been a witness in the late suit for divorce brought by Sir Charles Mordaunt, and, besides the sensation produced by the allegations, coupling the Prince's name with Lady Mordaunt, there has been a painful interest in the affair, because of the connection of so many of the noblest families of England to both the parties.

There is a horrible disposition in this country to pander to the worst tastes of the ill-bred and shoddy parvenus, who attempt to palm themselves off as the aristocracy of the United States. Many of them have visited Europe, and because the gentry and nobility have not at once thrown open their doors and recognized the transcendent merit of the individuals who, in the past decade or two, may have amassed large fortunes, the whole tribe returns with embittered feelings and denounces the higher classes as corrupt and unfit for association. Any scandal in high life is eagerly seized upon by editors who sympathize with the views or are themselves allied to shoddy, and the particulars are paraded as evidences of the total depravity of the highly educated, refined and cultivated people of Europe, and especially of England.

This is simply an absurdity. And if the editors would only confine themselves to the truth it would not be so bad. But they do not; and we are surprised to see the New York Sun joining the crowd who pervert facts and illiberally and unjustly malign those who have been declared innocent of any fault. Says the Sun:

> The finding of the jury in the case of Lady Mordaunt, exonerating all her acts and words on the pretext of an unsound mind, presents a curious commentary upon the facts and the law, as they are understood here. It is well known that many of the Prince of Wales' letters were destroyed, but enough were discovered to point a moral which his presence in court and his testimony will not soon obliterate from the minds of men and women. It was necessary to save him from the consequences of his dissipated life in this case and the family of Lady Mordaunt from disgrace. Hence the verdict of insanity.

What "a curious commentary" indeed is this, when an editor of a leading journal, three thousand miles distant from the scene, professes to set up the public opinion of New York "upon the facts and the law as they are understood here." What does the editor or the public know that was not before the highest tribunal of Great Britain—a tribunal which is renowned throughout the world for its strict impartiality in dispensing justice, and whose boast to-day is, as it has been for centuries, that it knows no distinction between royalty and the poorest peasant, when its decision is invoked upon questions of equity? And yet the Sun gravely alleges that the trial has been a farce and the verdict a shameless fraud procured to shield the Prince "from the consequences of his dissipated life." Who says the Prince is such a "roué?" Is it some of his intimate New York friends, who know so much of royalty and high life from their sojourn in Europe? Or is the anonymous scribbling of some obscure English writer the foundation? The shafts of calumny are ever ready to strike at the reputation of the purest! Even the Queen of England, blameless as has been her life, and respected throughout the civilized world for her virtues, has been the subject of the most unfounded and malicious slander. Would the Sun venture to uphold those abominable charges and urge them as evidences of the Queen's "dissipated life?" And yet there is no more foundation for the allegations against the Prince. The letters written by him, which are published, are certainly the courteous expressions of a kind and considerate friend. They bear no mark whatever of impropriety, and [illegible] great [illegible] prior to her marriage. The court completely ignored the idea of any improper connection. And the Prince appeared in the witness box and emphatically disclaimed it. The public opinion of England would not sustain a judge for an instant if he attempted to shield any person, no matter how high his position. And the evidence presented was overwhelmingly against the confession of Lady Mordaunt, so far as the Prince was concerned. The conclusion is irresistible that the unfortunate lady was insane even before her confinement, from the testimony of eight or ten of the most eminent physicians of London. Her subsequent action and confession are thus disposed of by Sir James Alderson, who says: "Puerperal insanity generally comes on three or four days after confinement. Self-accusation is very common with it." "In my opinion Lady Mordaunt is utterly insane, and time alone will show whether she is incurable or not."

Next Sir James Simpson testifies as follows:

"Her statements were probably delusive, such things being a common form of delusion in puerperal insanity. Indeed, fifteen years ago, when I sent Dr. Priestly to see a patient suffering from it, she exclaimed as soon as she saw him, 'There's the father of my child!' Self-accusations of impropriety were a common symptom of puerperal insanity."

Whatever may have been her conduct, it does not seem to have excited any remark from Sir Charles Mordaunt, prior to her confession. Whether the lady committed the grave derelictions of marital duty charged can now be merely the subject of individual belief or disbelief. The confession in one part being untrue, aside from the testimony of such eminent physicians, stamps the whole as improbable. *False in uno, false in omne*, is the precept of law.

The verdict of insanity, rightfully given, is a bar to further examination of this distressing case. All the parties are the noblest by descent and alliance in England.

To us it is not a source of gratification to witness the pain which has been inflicted upon so many of the best people in that kingdom by the publicity and exposure of family sorrows. Insanity is always the most terrible of calamities, and in any phase of life we sympathize with the unfortunates bereft of reason and left only as the shattered monuments of their former beauty. How deeply aggravated must be the affliction in such a case when the lady combined such charms of mind and person, and numbered such hosts of friends among the people of highest culture in that country. We neither join in the enjoyment afforded by this scandal to the prurient tastes of the Anglo-Phobists, nor will we unjustly criticise and condemn the future King of Great Britain. The journals of a country make history. When the next generation read the record handed down to them we will not be found in the list of advocates who have substituted the baseless fabrications of prejudice for the unadorned vestments of truth.

The Covington Journal says:

> The City Council has passed an ordinance ordering an election to be held on Monday, March 21, for the purpose of taking the sense of the voters of Covington on the proposition to subscribe the sum of four hundred thousand dollars to the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad. Are not our authorities acting hastily in this matter? They have not yet obtained Louisville's permission.

Louisville not only grants her permission, so graciously asked, but urges Covington by all means to vote the appropriation. The enterprise is a meritorious one, and we wish it success. Indeed, so impressed are our people with its importance, that we incline to the belief that, if Cincinnati and Covington fail to give the required help to build the road, Louisville will give it liberal aid rather than see it

The Result at Frankfort.

Throughout the discussion of the Southern Railroad project, which was simply a struggle on the part of Cincinnati to secure a charter by which she could not only build a railroad at the cost of Kentucky, but weaken it so as to destroy the commerce of Louisville, we have observed the strictest courtesy toward all of those with whom we have contended; toward Mr. Breckinridge, the Cincinnati attorney; toward Mr. Chrisman, the leader of the bill in the House; toward the press and the people of Cincinnati. Whilst others were attacking the motives of Mr. Breckinridge, very unjustly, as we think, we were silent, refusing to allow such criticisms to appear in our columns and withholding a series of assaults which were calculated to strengthen our side at his expense. Whilst the newspapers of Cincinnati were daily filled with abuse of Louisville, we said not a word against Cincinnati, speaking always of her people as intelligent, enterprising and kind, entitled to all fair consideration, but not entitled to be preferred over us by the donation of extraordinary privileges.

Now that the fight is over, we see the cloven foot sticking out through every pore and crevice of Cincinnati journalism. Kentucky is, what the Cincinnati newspapers have always represented us, a clique of Bourbons. The Legislature of Kentucky is a nest of foul birds, that have been bought up by the Nashville Railroad, which happened to pay higher wages than Cincinnati. "Next time," we are told, "Cincinnati will know how much," and then we have threats of a State canvass on the one hand and of Congress on the other.

All this is very unworthy; and yet it is characteristic of Radical partyism into which this railway contest has at last degenerated. No sooner has the Tennessee Legislature—more liberal to the Cincinnati Southern railroad than a former Tennessee Legislature was to the Louisville and Nashville railroad—given Cincinnati all the extraordinary privileges she asks than the press of Cincinnati begins to clamor for the forcible dispersion of the body to whom she is indebted, and the establishment of an armed despotism. The same ungrateful and domineering spirit is observed toward the Georgians, whom Mr. Eggleston addresses in terms which absolutely disgrace the age we live in, tossing the Cincinnati whip in the air, and making its crack ring over the heads of an afflicted and for the time being a helpless people. This contamination has even crossed the river. Two or three of the wretchered little penny-whistles which were last summer foul-mouthed in charging the COURIER-JOURNAL with having gone over to the Republicans, because we were not as stupid about negro testimony as they were, are now appealing with the most Radical of the Cincinnati Radicals to the Radicals in the Radical Congress. Is this money, or is it merely ignorance and malice?

Let us review the case:

1st. The charter demanded of the Kentucky Legislature gave no guarantee of redress or damages for loss of life, limb or property outside of the Federal courts; but proposed simply to throw dust in the eyes of the people by verbal subterfuges having no force whatever in law.

2d. It confined the management of the road exclusively to five Trustees appointed by Cincinnati, admitted no Kentucky or Tennessee Director or interest, and was, in short, a purely local affair, based upon questionable bonds under a questionable enactment of the Ohio Legislature.

3d. It proposed to raise the greater part of the money to build the proposed road either in Kentucky or of Eastern capitalists, but while raising the money in Kentucky it did not propose to give the enforced Kentucky subscribers any guarantee for their subscriptions in the shape of stock or adequate representation.

4th. Thus irregularly chartered, the Southern railroad could become an engine at once of popular oppression, of local discrimination and of political influence, belonging to Cincinnati, and leveled not only against Louisville and Southern and Western and Eastern Kentucky, but against the Bluegrass region itself, which has misconceived the scope and purpose [illegible]

We are willing to give Cincinnati the same railway privileges which we ourselves enjoy. We can not give her any greater. We can not hitch Kentucky on to Cincinnati as a satrapy, nor consent to exist and to force the trade of the South to exist under such a shadow as is cast out by Mr. Eggleston and the Cincinnati press. Louisville and Cincinnati must stand equal as rivals for the trade of the South. The South may take its choice. That is all.

How to Do It.

Having found out how not to do it, Cincinnati proposes to make trial of how to do it. "A Merchant" communicates to the Cincinnati Commercial his hope that the editor will not "shed any tears over the apparent failure to get a railroad charter through Kentucky." He then goes on like a sensible and candid man as follows:

> Let us now make an effort to succeed on the right plan.
>
> The present General Assembly, if asked by our people to do so, will submit an amendment to the Constitution permitting cities of the first and second class to aid in the construction of railroads. This amendment, if submitted to the people at the general election in October next, will unquestionably be approved, and thus become a part of the organic law of the state.
>
> Then Cincinnati may, by a vote of the majority of her citizens, subscribe to the stock or bonds of the projected road—or, what is infinitely better than either, contribute as a bonus to private capitalists who will secure the necessary legislation and build the road—the sum of, say two million dollars. All that Cincinnati desires in connection with a Southern railroad may in this way, if our people will act promptly, be secured. Our contract with the builders and owners of the road may be, and should be, so made as that in no event or under any circumstances shall Cincinnati ever be discriminated against, either in the transportation of freight or passengers from any point south of us.

To those Democratic editors of Kentucky who were so dazzled with Cincinnati's offer of ten millions (in unconstitutional bonds) that they proposed to surrender to her irresponsible control a Kentucky road, to be built with Kentucky money, and who were so utterly sold that they proposed to appeal from the Legislature of Kentucky to a Radical Congress, we commend the following paragraph from the Cincinnati Chronicle:

> An amendment to the bill for the construction of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New York was offered in the House yesterday, to the effect that the consent of the States through which the road is to pass should be first obtained. This was rejected—yeas, 48; nays, 115; a significant vote, which we commend to the notice of the real friends of the Southern Railroad. With the defeat now anticipated at Frankfort, the Ferguson bill will of course be defunct beyond resuscitation. It is idle to delude ourselves with any other thought. Failing in one scheme, practical men will not be long in taking hold of another—regardless of the Resolutions of '98.

So it seems that a call for intervention, backed by Democratic editors in Kentucky and Radical editors in Ohio, is about to be sent on to Washington. There is one consolation. If Congress ever builds this postal railroad it will not be with Kentucky money. It will not be like making a great improvement with our own means and then giving it away to an alien corporation.

It is about time for stories about Edwin M. Stanton's suicide to let up or let down. It is hardly necessary to attribute to suicide the death of a man whose health was notoriously broken down for a year before he died. The only circumstance that gives color to the surmise is the seclusion of his body from public view, and to account for that there are suppositions more obvious and less violent than that of suicide. He never courted the public and did not pine over its manifestations of aversion. It is silly to talk about an iron man's remorse. Lord Rawdon was a man of far gentler sensibilities, and yet he all his life believed that his execution of Col. Isaac Hayne was an act of justice. Alva's deeds were far more bloody and every whit as cruel and unjust as any ascribed to Stanton; but what is there to show that the butcher of Holland ever felt remorse?

☞ Lydia Thompson says that Storey, of the Chicago Times, "stands upon the brink of the grave." He is not yet "a Storeyed urn," albeit the shady was rather an "animated bust."

KENTUCKY NEWS.

A project for another National bank is being discussed at Paducah.

It is feared the peach crop of Fayette county has been nipped in the bud.

The Democracy of Harrison county hold a primary election on the 2d of April.

A bill to incorporate the Deposit Bank of Henderson has passed the Legislature.

Considerable shipments of mules were made from Paris last week, but the market continues dull.

The Daviess county bonds, issued in aid of the Owensboro and Russellville railroad, find ready sale.

Rev. J. K. Demorest has permanently settled as pastor of the Old School Presbyterian Church of Owensboro.

N. H. Rowland, of Harrison, sold his black horse last week, to Mr. Gus. Shropshire, for $550, and another for $260.

Three persons have been punished by the infliction of stripes during the present term of the Marion Circuit Court.

John D. Marders, of Clark, sold Mr. John Landigan, of Illinois, last week, a yearling filly, by Clark Chief, for $500.

Mr. Newton Coons, living near East Union, in Nicholas county, has blue grass on his place which "headed out" last month.

The stakes to be run for over the Association Course, near Lexington, this spring, have filled, and fine sport may be expected.

Mr. John Mardis, of Clark, sold, a day or two ago, to Mr. John Landrigan, of Albion, Ills., a yearling filly by Clark Chief for $500.

At a sale of stock in Georgetown, on Friday last, horses sold at from $118 to $225; oxen, $220; cows, $50; hogs, $8 per hundred.

The bill curtailing the limits of the city of Paris has passed both houses of the Legislature. A protest will be sent to the Legislature.

During the month of January, 1870, the amount of whisky produced in the Sixth District was 184,504 gallons, against 363,958 gallons in the same month of 1869.

A movement is on foot to build a church and school-house at Cave City. Liberal donations are being made by the citizens of the county to a fund for this purpose.

There is no foundation for the silly rumor current for several days that the Kuklux had hung the Rev. John G. Fee. They have not been in the neighborhood of Berea.

The Democracy of McCracken county are requested to assemble in Paducah on the 14th to organize and take such action as may be thought advisable for the approaching election.

At stock sales in Shelby county last week yearling cattle brought 6 to 6¼ cents, hogs 8 to 9 cents, horses from $60 to $170, yearling mules $65, cows $40 to $65, brood sows $17 to [illegible] hhds tobacco; 56 mules; 120 hogs, and 313 hides. Shipped during the month of February, 130 hhds tobacco; 68 cattle; 29 mules; 14 hogs; 206 sheep, and 398 hides.

At a meeting of the Presbyterian congregation of Paris, Southern Assembly, J. A. Howerton, John Gass and A. W. Wright were elected ruling elders; Joseph M. Jones, David M. Dodge, David Kennedy and Dr. W. D. Armstrong deacons.

Some excitement was caused in Hawesville a few days since by a fight, in which several young men were engaged. Several shots were exchanged but no one was hurt. The animosity caused by the disturbance still exists, and may become more serious.

Judge S. S. Goodloe, of Lexington, met with a serious accident on Friday evening last. He jumped from a step-ladder and severely twisted his ankle and broke one of the bones of his foot. He will probably be confined to his room for some days.

The Lexington Statesman says: "By inquiry from those that are interested, and know whereof they affirm, we learn that the fruit is not killed, and indeed is not injured to any extent worth while. A few peach buds may be killed, but not enough to injure the crop."

Regent Bowman, of Kentucky University, near Lexington, has bought of Warren Viley, Esq., twenty fine cows, for the State Agricultural College, at $75 per head. He proposes to open up a large dairy at Ashland, for the purpose of supplying the people of Lexington with milk.

Mr. Jas. H. Davis, of Boyle county, started for Canada last Wednesday, to purchase at headquarters some fine Berkshire hogs. He will also go to New York and Massachusetts and examine the fine herds of "short-horns," and will probably make some additions to his already valuable herd.

Messrs. Lloyd, Watson and Mannen, distillers of Covington, have succeeded in obtaining a supply of water to run the machinery of their establishment by digging a well 185 feet deep. The flow of water amounts to about 300 barrels per day, and by enlarging the pipe this quantity can be increased to 1,000 barrels per day.

James L. Patterson, of Bourbon county, had 23 valuable sheep, out of a lot of 24, killed or wounded the other night by three dogs of Matthew Martin's. The dogs were promptly killed. Ed. Clark and Frank Smith have also lately had sheep killed by dogs. Silas Sparks chased three dogs from his sheep (after two had been killed) to Tom. Hinkston's, where they were killed.

The effects of Capt. Clebourne, of the 2d Kentucky Cavalry, C. S. A., who fell in the battle of Cloyd's Mountain, Va., are in the hands of James Cloyd, near Dublin Depot, Pulaski county, Va., consisting of a silver-cased watch, valued at $70; a horse, saddle, and bridle, valued at $223, together with $71, in cash, which the friends of the deceased can have by duly claiming the same.

The farm of Wm. Cravens, in Fayette, was sold on Thursday last for $96 10 per acre. This is considered one of the finest farms in the State. W. T. Hearne, of Woodford, has [illegible] farm, five miles from Lexington, containing two hundred and fifty acres, for $131 12 per acre—one-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest.

At F. T. Vaughan's sale of blooded stock in Woodford county, on Wednesday last, the attendance was good and the prices remunerative. The fine trotting stallion Mambrino Champion, eight years old, was purchased by James Blackburn at $600. Terpsichore, two years old, sold for $405; bay mare, by Iron Duke, sold for $225; bay mare, by Mambrino Chief, $400; others sold for $380, $375, etc. The sucking colts sold well.

Dr. J. H. Smith, a young physician of Covington, was before 'Squire Francis, on Monday, on a peace warrant sworn out by his wife. The proof showed that the Doctor had treated his wife very badly for some time past, often kicking her and locking her out of the house at a late hour of the night. He was let off by the court upon promising to be a more dutiful husband in the future.

A large gray eagle was killed near the head of Massac Creek, in McCracken county, by Mr. William Oldham, on Saturday last. It measured nine feet with wings stretched. For some time past the farmers in that neighborhood had been losing pigs without knowing what became of them. It is now certain that this monster eagle had carried them off.

One night last week a party of disguised men, supposed to be a detachment of the Kuklux regulators, visited the village of Mayslick and tore down the old Casa-house on Flat-iron Square. It has been a notorious resort of thieving negroes for a number of years, who lived by robbing hen-roosts and making raids on their neighbors' wood and coal piles.

The Court of Appeals decided, on Saturday, the Taylor Turnpike case, of Campbell county, sustaining the decision of the court below, and perpetuating the injunction of said court. Two points were decided. First, that the appropriation of $500 per mile to certain portions of the road, where the private subscriptions were insufficient to complete it, was illegal; and, second, that there was no authority to levy a tax on the citizens of Newport.

At the late term of the Kenton county court the right to run a ferry across Licking river, from Visalia, or Canton, as it is more generally called, to the east bank of the river, was granted to F. M. Kennedy for twenty years. He is to use a boat propelled by oars, eight feet wide by thirty-two feet long; also, a skiff sixteen feet long and four feet wide. The rates of ferriage are fixed as follows: Foot passengers, 10 cents; horse, 10 cents; sheep, hogs and lambs, 2 cents each; hogshead of tobacco, 10 cents; two-wheeled carriage or cart, 20 cents.

The old white-oak tree at Prewitt's Knob, under whose spreading branches hundreds of political speeches have been made, was torn up by its roots during the late fearful storm and thrown fifty yards. In the good old days of Democracy, this venerable oak was the rallying place for Whig and Democrat, and many a sharp discussion between the opposing party leaders, and many a bloody fist fight, have taken place upon the hillside which it shaded.

The Lexington Gazette says: "The corn crop was more or less injured by the early frosts, which caused a premature ripeness, and, adding the great amount of wet weather which has followed, has so injured the germ that great difficulty will be met with in procuring seed for the next planting. We would suggest to all farmers having a sound article to retain the same for seed time, when it will be sought for at paying figures, and likewise they will be bestowing a general benefit."

Maj. B. G. Thomas, of Fayette, shipped, on Saturday evening, the following race stock: Rival, three years old, by imp. Australian, out of the dam of Jas. A. Connelly; Talaria, three years old, by imp. Australian, out of the dam of Derby; Zinga, three years old, by the Knight of St. George, out of the full sister to Edgar; Aureola, two years old, by War Dance, out of the dam of the late great Herzog. These are all engaged, and will run at Fordham, Saratoga and Long Branch. This is the finest lot of race horses ever shipped from Kentucky, and will undoubtedly be heard from again. Fireball belonged to the same stable, who was recently sold for three thousand dollars.

On Monday last, while a young man named Sappington was going along the Danville turnpike road, near the Kentucky river, he was hailed by another young man by the name of Carter, and told that he would have to settle a difficulty which, it would seem, had existed between them. Young Carter, it is said, used threatening language, and at the same time reached for a pistol in his pocket. Sappington, taking Carter at his word, fired at once, the ball striking Carter near the elbow, ranged up into the shoulder, and from thence passed through the body and came out near the spinal column. It is thought the wound will not prove fatal.

The death of Alexander F. Newman, Esq., of Vicksburg, Miss., at the Lexington Lunatic Asylum last Sunday, is another sad reminder of the late terrible war. In 1863 Mr. Newman's plantation was overrun by Federal troops, and he appealed in person to General Burbridge to give him a guard. Burbridge said he didn't have time to place guards over rebel property. The plantation was wrecked, and the excitement and trouble attending its ruin gave Mr. Newman a mental shock from which he never recovered. From that time up to his death he was hopelessly insane. His remains were taken to Shelby county, Ky., where his stricken and bereaved wife and relatives at present reside. Mr. Newman was aged fifty-six.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Columbia (S. C.) canal is to be widened and deepened.

The wheat in North Carolina is looking exceedingly fine.

Stave works will be erected in West Kansas City, Mo., shortly.

Clarksville, Tenn., is moving in the matter of a tobacco fair.

First-rate salt is made at the salt works near Weatherford, Texas.

F. H. Woods has the contract for building the U. S. barracks at Huntsville, Ala.

A cotton buyer of Huntsville, Ala., has engaged to pay 25 cents for cotton delivered in July.

The construction of a new flouring mill has commenced at Bolivar, Mo., to cost $12,000.

The Alabama Mutual Aid and Life Insurance Company has suspended operations and gone into liquidation.

Town lots in Jefferson, Texas, which were valued fifteen months ago at $2000, are now valued at $10,000.

The peach crop in the vicinity of Murfreesboro, Tenn., has been killed by the late frost. The apples escaped.

Wheat in north Missouri is suffering considerably because of the openness of the winter and the dry frosts.

It is said that a fine bed of coal has been discovered on the farm of Mr. George Anderson, near New Market, Mo.

The farmers of Henry county, Mo., are actively engaged plowing their fields and preparing the soil for seeding.

The farmers of Bexar and adjoining counties, Texas, are introducing Mexican peons for the cultivation of cotton.

The grand jury of Marshall county, Miss., for the March term, 1870, is composed of an equal number of whites and negroes.

Gen. Canby's report says the amount of executions in the Clerk's offices of the different counties of Virginia is $15,557,396 37.

Cotton is coming into Nashville now at the rate of about seventy-five bales per day. The shipments of the staple are rather slim.

The Texas Legislature is expected to relieve the Texas and New Orleans railroad of its embarrassments by appropriate legislation.

A negro signaled a train on the Mississippi railroad, not far from Grenada, recently, and then asked the conductor if his wife was on board.

The loyal citizens of Columbus, Texas, are carrying out the doctrine of social equality by calling and dining with their sable brethren.

Eastern Texas is rapidly filling up, and preparations are being made to cultivate cotton on a much more extended scale than heretofore.

Time works strange revolutions. A New [illegible] from Philadelphia for fifty tons of [illegible] featured article.

It is estimated that more produce and live stock were sent from Fannin county, Texas, last year than in any two previous years since the county was organized.

Bolivar, Tennessee, is already flourishing, but is making efforts to become a great inland town. Already two meetings have been held to raise means to erect a cotton factory in that place.

Bishop E. M. Marvin, of St. Louis, Missouri, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address before the literary societies of Washington College, Va., in June next.

The legal assize of bread in New Orleans, on the basis of an average of $7 50 for flour, is fixed as follows: 48 ounces for twenty cents; 24 ounces for ten cents; 12 ounces for five cents.

The formation of a new county is being agitated in North Mississippi, embracing portions of Pontotoc, Tippah and Marshall counties, north of the Tallahatchie and east of the Tippah rivers.

A vein of lead and zinc has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Jas. Blang, a few miles from Knoxville, Tenn. He submitted the specimens taken out to a mineralogist, who pronounces them very fine.

The Mobile and Ohio railroad transports emigrants free of cost. The charge on the New Orleans and Jackson and the Vicksburg and Meridian roads is one cent per mile. On the Mississippi Central two cents.

It is reported that Prof. Agassiz will accompany a coast survey expedition soon to visit the Southern coast, for the purpose of continuing his researches in reference to the wondrous productions of Florida waters.

Dr. Robinson, of Houston, Texas, has sold his well-known trotter, Ingomar, to Mr. John House, for a very handsome sum. Mr. House is accumulating a fine stable of blooded stock. "Elk" and "Ingomar" will do to boast of.

Gov. Walker, of Virginia, has appointed the following commissioners to settle the State debt with West Virginia under the act of Assembly: Judge William J. Robertson, Patrick Henry Aylett, Esq., and Col. Wm. T. Sutherlin.

Mr. A. H. Stephens continues to improve in health and to be in most excellent spirits. The second volume of his great work, "A Constitutional View of the War Between the States," is in press, and will soon be given to the public.

In Forest City, Mo., the other day, an old man sold out to a young man. Among numerous other articles the old man's wife was invoiced to the purchaser for five dollars. A grand jury interfered, and the enterprising youth is now in jail.

The historic pine tree on Isle aux Pois, known as the "English Lookout," from having been used for a post of observation by the English after their retreat from New Orleans, was cut down the other day by the railroad contractors and sold to a saw-mill.

Gov. Senter, of Tennessee, has offered a re[illegible] for the arrest of the [illegible] Alfred Robinson, and John Isaacs, and wounded Green Isler and Dick Jones, all colored, in Obion county, on the 1st of last December.

Mr. Thomas Coutret has sent the Indianola (Texas) Bulletin a cauliflower raised in his garden in that city, the solid head of which weighed nine pounds. There were several larger, one of which, entire, weighed fifteen pounds. Texas can't be beat in the vegetable line.

Senator Johnson is making an effort to secure to Virginia the public lands donated by Congress, on the 30th December, 1862, for the purpose of promoting schools and colleges in which agriculture and the mechanic arts are to be taught, with a fair prospect of success.

The Augusta (Ga.) Fair Association have elected the following gentlemen Vice-Presidents: B. G. Lockett, of Dougherty county; Louis Tumlin, of Bartow; John Billups, of Clarke; Geo. P. Harrison, of Chatham, for Georgia; and Gen. Milledge Bonham, for South Carolina.

A company is forming in Augusta, Georgia, to buy the property known as the Kalmia Cotton Factory, in South Carolina, ten miles from Augusta, and at once putting it in operation, with a capital of $300,000. Wm. E. Jackson, President of the Augusta factory, is prominent in the movement.

Mr. M. M. Brooks, superintendent of the Stonewall Cotton Mills, near Enterprise, Mississippi, is turning out as good an article of sheeting and shirting as any mills North, South, East, or West. Mr. Brooks is working 52 looms and making 2,500 yards daily of his sheeting, and uses sixteen bales of cotton weekly.

The late cold snap inflicted severe injuries on fruits and vegetables in the vicinity of Norfolk, Va. The early pea crop, which was finely advanced by the previous mild weather, was cut off, as were also the radishes, early turnips and other spring vegetables. The peach and apricot crops are entirely destroyed, together with the early pears.

Dr. Wimbish, an enterprising planter of DeWitt county, Texas, after the overflow of last July had swept away his entire cotton and corn crop, immediately went to work and planted a good portion of his field in broom corn. It yielded him 700 pounds to the acre. This he shipped to New Orleans, and after deducting all expenses realized $84 per acre.

It is asserted that there never was a better "stand" of wheat in North Georgia and Alabama at this season of the year than there is now. There was fully the usual amount put in last fall; the ground was, as a general thing, better prepared than has been customary in former years, and there is every reason to hope for a good crop at the next harvest.

The culture of the Louisiana ribbon cane, as a certain and profitable crop, is exciting considerable interest in Texas. [illegible] are planting the cane more or less to embark in the culture another year. The success that attended an experiment of Dr. Towels upon an acre or so the past year, upon the second quality of hill-side land upon the Colorado valley, have given general confidence of its adaptability of that latitude for its growth.

The Nashville Banner of yesterday has this about the recent Kuklux troubles at Stevenson, Ala.: "The twelve United States soldiers ordered up from Huntsville Monday morning arrived rather unexpectedly to the Kuklux, who were drawn up in line of battle on the arrival of the train. The soldiers, finding themselves overpowered by superior numbers, instead of attacking the Kuklux, merely stared at them, and the Kuklux at the soldiers. The band of marauders, knowing the purpose of the soldiers, guiltily withdrew and dispersed, leaving the military in command of Stevenson."

Mr. J. B. Hickok, the celebrated Federal scout during the rebellion, was in Warrensburg, Mo., a few days ago, visiting his old friend and comrade, J. W. McLellan. Under the cognomen of Wild Bill, he is probably more famous than any other scout of modern times. Wild Bill is a man of great physical power and an unerring marksman. He never comes out of a fight second best. He was at one time surprised by ten guerrillas in a cabin, where he fought and killed them all, being himself pretty well chopped to pieces with their knives. Although he has been in scores of desperate fights, yet he is one of the most peaceable and kindly disposed of men, always avoiding a quarrel, if possible.

The Houston Telegraph of the 26th ult. says: "One of the Celestials who lately passed through here to work upon the Central railroad above Bremond appeared in our streets yesterday evidently in his best go-to-Gosh-House clothes. Yo Wykee, the name of our illustrious Mongolian visitor, who is apparently a young man of about 28 years and characteristically Chinese in feature and dress, has just come down to Houston for the purpose of making commissariat purchases for his countrymen, at work up the line. Yo, of course, was followed about by a curious if not an admiring throng; but he did not seem to mind the quizzing in the least. He maintained a pleasant and easy affability, which, under the circumstances, is rather instructive to us barbarians, and speaks volumes for the finish given in one branch of celestial education anyway—politeness. He was quite chatty, and freely conversed with any one who approached in moderately fair English. The distinguished visitor patronized several of the stores in town, and he announced it as his intention to remain here for a few days to come. There are 250 of his fellow-countrymen at work grading above Bremond, all of whom he states are in good health, and liking their job and Texas very well.

TELEGRAMS.

TUESDAY.

Santa Anna has been sent from Havana to Nassau in a Spanish man-of-war.

Four inches of snow has fallen in Boston since Sunday, and twelve inches in northern New Hampshire.

Samuel L. [illegible], formerly of Richmond, Virginia, well known throughout the South, died of pneumonia in Memphis on Sunday.

John C. Thompson, deputy postmaster at the University of Virginia, was yesterday sentenced to ten years in the Albany penitentiary for robbing the mails.

The whole of Paraguay is represented in a sad state. The people are dying from want and starvation in the provinces. In Asuncion the Italian Consul, with whom was deposited for safety a large amount of treasure by wealthy families, when Asuncion was captured by the allies, attempted to leave with the treasure, but was caught and compelled to disgorge.

The Supreme Court of the United States, yesterday, in the captured and abandoned cotton cases from the Court of Claims, decided that the people of the United States were not called on to determine for themselves when the war of the rebellion closed, but that "August 20, 1866," the date of the President's proclamation declaring the fact, was deemed conclusive of the question.

A letter from Rome says that the Arch-Bishop of Baltimore has formed a third party in the Ecumenical Council in Rome. Arch-Bishop Spalding thus heads the American Episcopal force, intermediary between the extremists of Italy and Germany on the infallibility question and other vexed subjects. The American prelates may thus carry off the greater number of the vacant scarlet hats.

WEDNESDAY.

Mayor Hall has vetoed the resolution of the New York Council tendering Wm. H. Seward the hospitalities of the city.

The public debt statement shows a decrease of $6,500,000 for the month of February. The amount of coin in the Treasury is $107,000,000, and currency $10,400,000.

The Germany colony that left Chicago a short time since, under charge of Carl Wulsten, started from the end of the Kansas Pacific railway yesterday for their destination in Wet Mountain Valley, Colorado, all well and in good spirits.

The Supreme Court of Ohio yesterday granted the application for a writ of error in the Cincinnati Bible in the schools case, but set the case for hearing the second Tuesday in December. This leaves the case so that the Bible can be read in the schools until that time at least.

The latest foreign mail brings details of the opening of the famous Mordaunt divorce case, in which the Prince of Wales appeared on the stand. Witnesses were quite emphatic as to the insanity of the defendant, and some of the most extraordinary evidence ever given in a court-room was elicited on the occasion.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that never in the memory of man has more intense cold been experienced than that to which the people are at this moment exposed in Russian Poland. A [illegible] several sentinels frozen at their posts.

No intelligence has yet been received, either directly or indirectly from the commanders of passing vessels, either of the City of Boston or of the Bremen steamer Smidt, which latter vessel cleared at Bremen for New York on the 20th ult., and sailed on the 23d, and has consequently now occupied thirty-eight days on the passage.

The Navy Department has nothing by which to relieve or allay the terrible suspense of those most interested in the particulars of the disaster to the Oneida. A letter was received in Washington by Collector Tallock, of the Oneida, dated January 23, in which he mentioned that the home pennant had been hoisted and farewells made with their friends of the squadron, who were to remain on the station. Admiral Porter says the present complement of men on the Oneida will not fall much short of one hundred and sixty souls.

THURSDAY.

The reconstruction of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad is completed.

Mr. Seward has declined the banquet tendered by the New York City Council. He was entertained yesterday by August Belmont.

Later news from Paraguay states that Lopez's army has been somewhat depleted by desertion, but he still holds his ground against the Brazilians.

Judge N. Harrison, of West Virginia, escaped trial for maladministration of his office, by resigning to the Governor on Tuesday morning, a few minutes before the Legislature was ready to arraign him.

The great fight between Collyer and Edwards came off at Mystic, Conn., yesterday afternoon, resulting in the defeat of Collyer in forty-one rounds and in forty-five minutes. Collyer was knocked out of time and fearfully punished.

The steamer Golden City was wrecked off Point St. Lazaro, in the Pacific, on the 22d ult. The passengers, with the exception of nine in the steerage, crew, baggage and treasure were saved and taken to San Francisco by the steamer Colorado.

In the U. S. Circuit Court, at Richmond, Va., Thomas W. Roache, convicted of dealing in counterfeit tobacco revenue stamps, was sentenced to one year in the Albany penitentiary. Frederick Baunasche and Frederick A. Happey, convicted of the same offense, were sentenced to a fine and imprisonment in jail.

An effort was made by the people of Detroit to prevent Lydia Thompson and her blonde troupe from exhibiting themselves in that city, and the Mayor was appealed to to refuse a license. The Mayor, however, referred the matter to the license committee of the Common Council, and they voted to grant a license.

FRIDAY.

A heavy snow storm at St. Louis yesterday.

Judge Busteed is about to leave Washington for Alabama, to open the spring term of the U. S. Court.

A car load of salmon, caught in the rivers of the Pacific coast, has reached the New York market by railroad, in excellent condition.

Mayor Johnson, of Memphis, in his message, says that the city cannot pay its July cash payments.

The Secretary of State has informed Congress that Venezuela has failed to comply with her agreement to make payment of the principal and interest awarded to citizens of the United States by the mixed commission formed under the convention of 1866.

A match for the light-weight championship is being organized between Billy Edwards and Barney Aaron. Both parties have consented and put up forfeit. The fight is to take place in three months. Stakes not less than $3,000 aside. The articles will be signed in a few days.

A delegation from the National Tobacco Association held a lengthy consultation with Commissioner Delano yesterday. They advocated a uniform tax of 16 cents per pound on chewing and smoking tobacco, and snuff, arguing that an annual revenue of $35,000,000 can be thus obtained. They meet the Ways and Means Committee to-day.

The total amount of merchandise and specie imported into the United States for the six months ending January 1, 1870, was $213,693,192. Total exports of merchandise, specie, and bullion during the same time $199,124,111. Of exports and imports American ships carried $156,065,210. The exports of specie show an improvement in favor of the United States for the above period of $6,375,607.

SATURDAY.

Rev. Dr. John McClintock, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in New York yesterday.

The Pneumatic Transit Tunnel, in New York, is visited by about fifteen hundred persons daily.

The General Committee of the New York Mozart Democracy met on Thursday night to organize for the campaign of 1870.

General Quesada says he has had no quarrel with General Jordan, but on the contrary has great confidence in him, and does not believe the reports of his resignation.

A motion was granted on Thursday by Judge Benedict, of New York, to sell personal property in Texas, valued at about two thousand dollars, belonging to R. D. Bogart, who was convicted of defalcation in the navy-yard.

A Washington dispatch says the French Government is willing to withdraw the monopoly for twenty years, granted to the French Cable Company, and to grant Americans the privilege of laying cables on the French coast.

At the approaching trial of Daniel McFarland, in New York, John Graham, Charles S. Spencer, and Eldridge Gerry will appear for the defense. These counsel have been working steadily to get ready for the trial. They have made many private examinations, and have now a great mass of evidence before them. Commissions for taking testimony have been sent to distant parts of the States and to Europe. Besides this, many witnesses have been summoned to appear in person. Spencer recently announced that the defense would be ready on the second or third Monday of this month. It now appears, however, that they will not be prepared for trial until the 21st.

SUNDAY.

J. G. Harding, a wealthy Englishman, committed suicide in New York yesterday.

Several business houses in Rochester, N. Y., have resumed specie payment.

The loss by fire at Newark, N. J., on Friday night amounts to nearly $300,000. Only partly insured.

The boiler of a flouring mill at Belleville, Ind., exploded on Friday, fatally injuring Mr. Swindler, the proprietor, and wounding one other man.

A delegation of the City Council of Allegheny, Pa., arrived at St. Louis yesterday to inspect the city water-works and other objects of interest.

A letter from Senator Grimes, dated Naples, February 12, says his health, although not good, is improving, and he is much better than last summer.

Two children of Alex. Edmondson were fatally burned at Wethersville, Md., yesterday, by the explosion of a coal oil lamp in the hands of the mother.

The President visited the Government printing office at noon yesterday, upon invitation of Mr. Clapp, and inspected the machinery and manner of conducting business.

MONDAY.

Consul General Biddle has taken full charge of the U. S. Consulate at Havana.

Henry St. Odie, a well-known maitre de ballet, died at Buffalo Saturday evening of typhoid fever.

The directors of the Connecticut Valley Railroad have decided to make Saybrook its Southern terminus.

Bishop Foley, of Baltimore, preached his farewell sermon yesterday and leaves for Chicago in about two weeks.

Thos. K. Brace, one of the directors and formerly secretary of the Ætna Insurance Company, died at Hartford, Conn., yesterday.

The assassin Seamora was executed at Havana yesterday afternoon, in presence of detachments from every volunteer battalion in that city and vicinity.

Snow fell at Richmond, Va., yesterday to the depth of nine inches. At New York it snowed most of the day and evening, but little remained on the ground.

C. S. Hobbs, who was until quite recently a prominent railroad man at Cleveland, Ohio, shot himself through the head Saturday night. It is supposed accidentally, as no cause can be given for the act.

A line of nine first class steamers will run from Atchison, Kansas, to Omaha, in connection with the Missouri Pacific Railroad, during the coming season, making a direct route from St. Louis to California.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ROOM NO. 114, CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, Feb. 28.

The legislation to-day was of unusual interest, considering that it was the first day of the week, or at least the first business day. The session is drawing so rapidly to a close, that members are very properly disposed to make every day count.

EXTENSION OF LOUISVILLE.

A memorial of citizens of Louisville was this morning presented by Speaker Bunch, and appropriately referred, asking an extension of the city limits. No city of the West is so rapidly growing in business and population as Louisville. Your correspondent claims not to be a prophet, nor yet the son of a prophet, but he can easily discern in the no distant future, the day when the Falls City will be the greatest and most populous of all the cities of the Mississippi Valley.

PROTECTION AGAINST RAILROADS.

Leave was asked for and granted, to-day, to bring in another bill for the protection of stock along the routes of railroads. Farmers living on the lines of some of the railroads, it seems, are getting restive and impatient over injuries sustained by their stock.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

Most of the Senate's morning session was taken up in the consideration of a bill proposing certain radical changes in the laws regulating taxation. The bill is quite voluminous, but it proposes, first, to create a board of supervisors of tax for each county, consisting of the County Surveyor, of one discreet person selected by the Auditor and another by the County Judge; second, that property shall be taxed according to its value in currency, and third, that sheriffs may levy upon and sell real estate for taxes, the owner, however, having the right to redeem the same on the payment within twelve months of the original taxes, with costs and one hundred per cent., and minors, married women and other persons laboring under disability having two years for such redemption. The bill was, after much debate, recommitted.

LAW AGAINST GAMING.

Mr. Parks has obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend chapter 42, Revised Statutes—title, Gaming. Faro and other forms of gambling are a great and growing evil, and any legislation tending to check it would be most salutary.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ROOM NO. 114, CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, March 1.

This, it will be remembered, was the day agreed upon by the advocates of the Cincinnati Southern railroad bill and the opponents of that measure for coming to a final vote in the Senate of Kentucky. The Senate Chamber was, therefore, from an early hour, thronged with eager and expectant visitors. Everybody recognized the fact that the fate of this ambitious scheme of our Porkopolitan neighbors was about to be finally and decisively settled by the action of the Senate.

REJECTION OF THE CINCINNATI BILL.

Your correspondent has from the first predicted that the Legislature of Kentucky would never be guilty of the injustice to the Commonwealth of granting so extraordinary a charter as that asked for in the Cincinnati bill. The people of Kentucky are ardently and universally in favor of internal improvements, but Cincinnati has reckoned without her host in assuming that Kentuckians could be induced, in the enthusiasm of their ardor, to forget State pride and sovereignty, and subordinate themselves to a foreign and Northern corporation. No ordinary charter looking to the internal improvement of the State could by any possible combination be defeated.

In verification of my predictions, founded on a knowledge of the good sense and patriotism of the members of the present General Assembly, I have to-day the satisfaction of announcing that the Cincinnati Southern railway project was to-day effectually killed by the action of the Senate, and that it is not only dead, but buried so deep that the hand of resurrection can never reach it.

THE VOTE BY WHICH THE BILL WAS REJECTED.

The following was the vote on the passage of the bill: Ayes—Alexander, Carlisle, Chenoweth, Clarke, Cockrill, Connor, Dorman, Fox, Martin, McAfee, Talbott, Winfrey and Wrightson—13. Noes—Mr. Speaker Leslie, Allison, Bradley, Burton, Cheif, Cooke, Conklin, Gardiner, Hawes, Hayden, Holt, Wm. Johnson, Lindsay, Payne, Pritchard, Spalding, Standeford, Turner, Vallandingham, Vories, Webb and Whitaker—22.

"KUKLUX" RESOLUTION.

A preamble and resolution were this morning introduced by the Representative from Montgomery reciting that, whereas outrages and murders were being committed in the State by a society or organization known as the "Kuklux," the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report by bill or otherwise for bringing the offenders (those concerned in executing Judge Lynch's laws) to justice. After some consultation and discussion the members arrived at the conclusion that no such organization as the one mentioned existed in the State, and the resolution, therefore, without the preamble, was adopted.

MARTIN COUNTY.

The House has passed a bill for the organization of the county of Martin out of portions of Pike, Floyd, Johnson, and Lawrence. I understand that the Senators and Representatives, as well as the people of all the counties mentioned, are favorable to the establishment of the proposed county, and there can be no doubt therefore about the passage of the bill. As the case now stands, the people living in the section which is to constitute Martin county are compelled to go over the roughest and most mountainous roads from thirty to fifty miles in order to reach their county seat. The new county, as laid out, is quite shapely, and is said to comprise one of the richest coal fields in the United States.

SHELBYVILLE CHARTER AMENDMENT.

A bill so amending the charter of Shelbyville as to make the payment of taxes a prerequisite to voting has passed the House of Representatives. Not a bad idea.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ROOM NO. 114, CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, March 2.

The decisive action taken yesterday by the Senate on the Cincinnati railroad bill has been productive of a feeling of satisfaction with everybody here. The advocates of the measure on the ground, or, at least, the better informed among them, have for some time been aware that the bill had not the ghost of a chance of becoming a law at the present session of the General Assembly, and even they are not unconscious of a sensation of relief, that the matter has at last been virtually decided. The truth is that the Cincinnati scheme has all along been a sort of incubus upon the legislative mind, and now that the oppression has been removed, members look a great deal brighter and better prepared to act upon the important business of the session.

THE TWO EXTREMES.

The admirable report of our most efficient State Auditor, Gen. D. Howard Smith, shows that the revenue paid into the treasury for the last fiscal year by the county of Jefferson was $85,643 36. The same report shows that McCracken county received from the State to defray county expenses, over and above the amount of its revenue, $16,136 55. These are the two extremes between revenue-paying and pauper counties. Our Paducah friends must brush up. So ambitious a town ought at least to save the county in which it is located from such a showing.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

A bill has been passed by the House continuing the law increasing the pay of Public Printer thirty-three and a third per cent. for two years longer. The office of Public Printer has usually been considered a very lucrative one, but during the last year, as your correspondent happens to know, its profits have been very inconsiderable indeed.

THE COMMON-SCHOOL BILL.

A great part of the House's session to-day, up to 12 o'clock, was taken up in discussing the proposed amendments to the Common-school bill in committee of the whole—quite a number of speeches were made. The subject is to be considered from day to day until finally disposed of.

SCHOOL MEN OPPOSED TO THE BILL.

From what I can learn, most or perhaps all the gentlemen concerned in conducting the common schools of the State are opposed to the bill reported from the Committee on Education, and now under consideration, and it is not improbable that on their suggestion a continuation of the old system will be proposed as a substitute for the bill pending. My impression is, however, that the bill now before the House will be adopted.

ADJOURNMENT.

A resolution, providing for an adjournment *sine die* on the 15th inst., was this morning voted down in the Senate, and a substitute, declaring that when the General Assembly adjourns on the 15th of March, it shall be to meet again on the first Wednesday of January, 1871, adopted. The vote stood—for the substitute, ayes, 26; noes, 9.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

I would again call the attention of our legislators to the peril in which one or more of the Kentucky Congressional districts will stand from the operation of the Fifteenth amendment. It is certainly altogether legitimate to make such changes as will secure for the future, as in the past, a united Democratic Kentucky delegation in Congress, and if such an arrangement is not made, the people of Kentucky, as well as the Democracy at large, will certainly censure, and will have a right to censure, the present Legislature.

The Democratic and Radical vote in the Eighth district is very nearly equally divided, and the accession of the negro vote would certainly give the district to the Radicals. The manner in which that district is constituted is very awkward, and should be amended in any event, but now the call is imperative. Some change ought also to be made in the Ashland district, as I doubt not it will be. It would never do for the home of Henry Clay to be represented in Congress by any one owing his position to negro and Radical votes.

I understand that a meeting is shortly to be held with the view of agreeing upon such legislation as may be necessary under the circumstances.

A FALSE REPORT.

The rumor that John G. Fee, of Madison county, had been dealt with by the Kuklux turns out, as I expected it would, to be utterly without foundation. Z.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ROOM NO. 114, CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, March 3.

THE TOBACCO INSPECTION.

The bill reported by a select committee of the House for "regulating the inspection and sale of tobacco in the city of Louisville," having been made a special order for this morning, came up in due course, and was vehemently opposed by the Representative from Wayne on the ground that it continued a very objectionable executive patronage, and increased an already onerous taxation upon citizens of the Commonwealth. At the conclusion of Col. Chrisman's speech, the further consideration of the measure was postponed until to-morrow at 11 a. m.

Among other provisions, the bill declares that the Governor shall, in the month of [illegible]y of each year, appoint four competent persons as inspectors, from a list of twenty names of persons living in the tobacco-growing counties of the State, furnished by the warehousemen of the city of Louisville; and that he shall in the same month appoint six weighers, their number to be increased to seven, if necessary, from thirty names furnished him in the same way—in the latter case, however, only one half the appointees being necessarily appointed from the tobacco region. The third section of the bill has the following provisions in regard to fees of warehousemen:

"The fees upon each hogshead of tobacco, to be collected by the proprietors of the different warehouses in the city of Louisville, shall be as follows: for receiving, uncoopering, and coopering up again, marking, twine, sample-card, making out note and delivering the same to purchaser; selling, making out account sales, collecting, and after deducting fees, charges, and advances, paying over or disbursing proceeds, three dollars and forty cents; of this amount, the purchaser shall, on presentation of his note, pay one dollar and seventy cents ($1 70), and the planter or seller one dollar and seventy cents ($1 70), and (1) one per cent. on gross amount of sales: *Provided, however,* Said proprietors shall enter into bonds, with good security, to be approved by the Mayor and General Council of the city of Louisville, payable to the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, conditioned well and truly to pay over to the planter or seller the proceeds of, or balance due on, all sales made by them for said planter or seller; and the injured party, if any, may sue thereon and receive by civil suit, for his own benefit, as in other cases, for any injury. Should said proprietors fail to execute said bond for ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, then they shall not be entitled to collect any fees, under a penalty of ($100) one hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered in the name of the Commonwealth, in any court of competent jurisdiction, at the instance of any one; and one-half of said fine shall be paid over to the informer."

REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

At a meeting of the House Committee on Revised Statutes last night, it was determined to report a bill for the revision of the statute laws of the Commonwealth. Three commissioners are, if the bill is adopted, to be appointed by the Governor, to whom is to be committed the arduous work, and who are to receive a per diem compensation for their labors. The plan proposed is, I think, a very good one. The Governor will, of course, appoint as commissioners men who are competent to the task, and they should receive a fair and reasonable remuneration for their services. The necessity of making provision for revision must be apparent to members when they consider the present very unsatisfactory condition of our State laws. There has been no revision of the statutes for the last fifteen years, and it is not only difficult on many subjects to ascertain what the law really is, but there is in infinite amount of rubbish and dead letter—more especially the legislation of the war, and the [illegible] in regard to [illegible] be swept out of the way.

ROOM NO. 114, CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, March 4.

The long agony is over. What of life there was left in the Cincinnati Southern railroad scheme, after the Senate's action of Wednesday, was effectually taken out of it this morning in the House of Representatives. The bill was laid on the table by a vote of forty-nine to forty-three—the friends of the measure, with possibly the exception of a very few, who were posted, being decidedly taken aback by the result.

PARTICULARS OF THE DEATH OF THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILROAD BILL.

At 10½ o'clock the House of Representatives resumed the consideration of the Cincinnati Southern railroad bill.

Two amendments proposed by Judge Phister—the latter of them reserving to the Legislature of Kentucky "the right to change, alter, or modify the act"—were successively disposed of. Upon the amendment providing for reserving such right, the vote stood—ayes 43, noes 45.

Three amendments submitted by the Representative from Garrard and another by the gentleman from Fayette were then adopted.

The vote was then upon Mr. Spalding's proposition to amend by adding an additional section providing that "no rights, privileges, or immunities shall vest through this act" until the Ferguson bill shall have been decided constitutional by the Ohio courts. The vote upon this question stood—for the amendment 37, against it 45.

The third reading of the bill was, on motion, dispensed with.

Mr. McKenzie then moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

This the Speaker decided out of order.

Mr. Bowles then moved to lay the Cincinnati Southern railroad bill, as amended, on the table. The vote to lay on the table stood as follows: Ayes, 49; noes, 43.

And so the bill was laid on the table.

WESTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Senate bill making an appropriation for the erection of a chapel for the use of the inmates of the Western Lunatic Asylum, at Hopkinsville, passed the House this morning.

TENNESSEE INFLUENCE.

A long telegram was received here last night from Nashville asking the Kentucky Legislature to suspend action upon the Cincinnati Southern railroad bill until such time as a delegation from the Tennessee Legislature might arrive in Frankfort for conference and consultation.

Our Legislature, of course, couldn't wait for such a thing. Poor, down-trodden Tennessee! Kentuckians sympathize with her from the bottom of their hearts, but Kentucky legislation must continue to be regulated by Kentucky ideas of State sovereignty and independence. Thank God, the old Commonwealth has not yet been brought to view Northern intervention through the medium of "reconstruction."

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ROOM NO. 114, CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, March 5.

Frankfort is no longer honored with the presence of those Cincinnati lobbyists who have so long enlivened the State capital with their presence, and given members "free gratis and for nothing" the benefit of their disinterested advice. The exodus took place in part last night, and was completed this morning. Two or three disconsolate-looking Porkopolitan countenances, it is true, are still to be seen dodging about the Capital Hotel, but they are the property of gentlemen who, not being properly advised of the status of things with regard to the Southern Railroad project, started here yesterday, and who, it is needless to say, are eagerly longing to hear the whistle of the locomotive that is to convey them back to their home beyond the flood of *La Belle Rivière*.

DRIVING THE NAILS IN THE COFFIN.

Mr. Wolf, of Covington, yesterday voted with the majority to lay the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill on the table, with a view of moving a reconsideration. This morning, accordingly, it was moved by that gentleman to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was tabled. This motion Judge Phister moved to lay on the table, and the motion was adopted by a vote of 46 to 31. Thus, I have the pleasure of announcing that the Cincinnati scheme is not only dead, but securely nailed up in its coffin.

TENNESSEE MEMORIAL.

Certain members of the Tennessee Legislature are likely to have a long trip to very little effect. After the final and irrevocable disposition of the Cincinnati bill, the Speaker received and laid before the House of Representatives this morning a memorial asking the passage of the bill and indicating a wish for conference and consultation. Well, if Tennessee legislators visit the Kentucky capital, they may rely upon being hospitably received and entertained, and it is to be hoped will go back with renovated and more healthful ideas of State sovereignty and independence.

THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

The Senate, a short time ago, adopted a joint resolution providing for the adjournment of the General Assembly on the 15th inst., to reassemble on the first Wednesday in January, 1871. This resolution was called up in the House this morning, and, after a good deal of discussion, the 21st was substituted for the 15th, and the resolution as amended was passed.

LOUISVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

A bill was this morning passed by the House amending the charter of the Louisville and Chattanooga Railroad Company. The amendments were in regard to certain details overlooked in the charter as originally drafted.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

The House has passed two of the insurance bills, originating in the Senate, viz: that relating to life companies and that relating to fire, marine, and all other, except life companies, and the third, the one for the creating of an insurance bureau, is pending, and will probably be passed on Monday. These are among the most important bills presented during the session.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The bill providing for the discontinuance of the [illegible] agent at Washington and authorizing the payment of a per centage for the collection of State claims was very properly so amended in the Senate this morning as to allow no commiss[illegible] claims already audited. The consideration of the bill occupied much of the Senate's session to-day, and will, as amended, I have no doubt, pass the House and become a law.

LECTURE ON FREE TRADE.

The use of the Hall of Representatives has been granted by resolution to Mr. A. Lloyd, of the Free Trade League, for a lecture on Tuesday evening next.

STATUTE REVISION.

A bill was reported in the House yesterday afternoon, and made the special order for Wednesday next, providing for the appointment of three commissioners, at a salary of not more than $10 per day and mileage, to revise the statute laws of the Commonwealth. The printing, it is estimated, will cost not more than $3,200, and other expenses $7,500, making, in all, $10,800. If a reasonable number of copies of the proposed work are sold to lawyers and others, the book will pay for itself.

The cotton factory at Augusta, Ga., is one of the best managed factories in the country. Its aggregate net earnings since the war have exceeded $800,000, out of which $540,000 have been paid to stockholders. The stock is now valued at $160 per share, and none for sale. It organized with a capital of $300,000, which has since been increased out of earnings to $600,000. The whole capacity of the factory at present comprises 15,000 spindles, 398 looms, consuming 130 bales of cotton per week. The product on the average is 53½ yards of fabric to every loom per day—say 25,000 yards per day, and over 8,000,000 yards per annum.

In Houston, Texas, a few days ago, the corpse of a woman named McHale was found in a room of a house near the Episcopal graveyard in a partial state of decomposition. By the side of the body lay her husband in a state of intoxication bordering on delirium. The woman had been dead four days. The husband was taken into custody, and the following day while in the yard of the county jail, threw himself down the well headforemost. Some little time elapsed before he could be extricated, and when got out life was found to be extin[illegible]

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress—2d Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.

THE FUNDING BILL.

At one o'clock the consideration of the funding bill was resumed.

MR. MORRILL, of Vermont, addressed the Senate on the impolicy of issuing any loan at less than five per cent., asserting his belief that at the proposed rate it could not be negotiated, either among our people or abroad. The plan was objectionable, in so far as that the banks were badly treated, in consequence of which the charters of many of them might be thrown up, and bonds offered in market to the detriment of the national credit, and at a time when the credit of the United States should be supported by bonds maintaining a liberal price.

MR. MORTON argued that in order to secure the advantages to follow from long bonds the right of redemption within short time must be left out. He favored the offering of a long bond to the amount of one billion, which should not be redeemable in less than thirty years, with the privilege of using any surplus money in the meantime in buying it up as we are doing. Provision for the substitution of bonds he considered of no practical benefit because banks were required to take a bond bearing a lower rate of interest. The tax would have to be reduced, and thus the loss and gain would be commensurate. The best that could now be done with the national banks was to compel them to loan their money cheaply, and thereby keep down the rates of other money-lenders. A comparison of the eighth and tenth sections made a more apparent discrepancy in the bills by which some banks to be credited, were authorized to bank exclusively upon four per cent. bonds, and others were required to have equal quantities of 5, 4½, and 4 per cents., while each received the same per cent. of currency. The ninth section was objectionable in making a difference of 10 per cent. in favor of old as against the new banks. The bill would inevitably and certainly result in a contraction of the currency, to which the whole nation—particularly the West and South—were decidedly opposed. The third section authorized the funding of greenbacks into four per cent. bonds, and then provided that the aggregate debt should not be increased; prohibiting the Secretary from paying out these greenbacks in the current expenses of the country. He was willing to award the Secretary of the Treasury the credit due him for what he had done, and he had done much for the finances, but we might reasonably guess what were his views on the subject of contraction, and it was very questionable whether all sections should leave their interests in the hands of one man, however pure he might be.

In reply to a reference by Mr. Casserly to the peculiarity in the issue of English consols, Mr. Morton stated the fact that, like wine, securities improved by age. This was applicable to our bonds as new securities. In conclusion, he expressed himself desirous of voting for a funding bill of some kind, but he preferred, if possible, a practical measure.

THE FINANCES.

MR. CAMERON favored the policy of inaction by Congress in regard to finances, believing that in a few years, as our ability to pay our debts become known, our bonds would be eagerly sought for. He declared himself especially hostile to the provisions for foreign agencies, as it would authorize a fund for corruption, and would humiliate, without materially aiding, our Government. He then moved to postpone the whole subject until April 3d.

MR. WILLIAMS referred to the payment of $100,000,000 of the debt within the last year as an evidence not only of our disposition but ability of the Government to pay its debt.

MR. CHANDLER expressed the opinion that there would be no great rush for 4 per cents, and that $500,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds would be taken up at once and would result in saving in interest $5,000,000 per annum. He hoped to live long enough to see New York the money center of the world, and therefore would not go anywhere out of the United States to establish an agency for paying our debts. He would never vote for a proposition of that kind. He would vote with his friend from Pennsylvania [Cameron] and his friend from Massachusetts [Sumner] to strike out that section of the bill.

MR. CAMERON'S motion to postpone was rejected.

MR. SUMNER'S amendment as modified so as to apply the proceeds of the sale of new bonds to the payment of Five-twenties of 1868 was lost.

MR. SUMNER offered a further amendment to the first section, so that the bond provided for should be a Ten-forty instead of a Ten-twenty bond, and gave notice that he would propose to extend the four and a half per cent. loan to ten years, and the four per cent. loan to sixty years.

MR. SHERMAN assented to the amendment, regarding it as not very material.

When by unanimous consent the section was so amended.

MR. SUMNER then moved to amend by increasing the aggregate amount of new five per cent. bonds from $400,000,000 to $500,000,000, which was lost by 15 to 28.

HOUSE.

THE TARIFF BILL.

MR. SCHENCK said that it was the purpose of the Committee on Ways and Means to allow a fair, liberal and thorough discussion of a general nature first on the bill before they proceeded to consider it by clauses.

MR. BROOKS, of New York, spoke in opposition to the bill. He considered the reduction proposed by the committee of thirty millions on Internal Revenue and twenty millions on the tariff altogether too small a reduction. It ought to be at least $75,000,000 or $100,000,000. He would take off the duty on coal, lumber, hides and salt, and reduce the duty on pig iron to three dollars per ton; on lead to one cent per pound, and on copper to rates corresponding with the duty imposed in other countries.

A duty of two cents per pound on lead was a great tax upon the people. The painter's work on a first-class steamer of three or four thousand tons costs about $15,000, and on a sailing vessel $4,000. There were 40,000,000 pounds of lead annually used in paint in the country, and half that was imported. It was therefore unwise, unpolitic, unnecessary and a great wrong to impose such a tax on an article of such necessity. Mr. Brooks proceeded to show in detail the large increase of duty proposed in the bill on various articles. As to dry goods, he had the statement of A. T. Stewart, of New York, that the rates proposed amounted to from 52 to 117 per cent. ad valorem.

As to carpets, he said every gentleman undertaking to carpet and recarpet his house could afford to pay carpet manufacturers of this country from $800 to $1,500, if he could import his carpets free. The whole carpet production of the United States, by the use of the Bigelow patent, was in the hands of five men, who were growing immensely rich, and yet this bill proposed to leave the duty on carpets as it is, except in two cases—a small reduction on druggett and an enormous increase on felt carpeting, used mainly by the laboring classes. No such monopoly as the Bigelow patent was on the face of the earth. No other people but Americans would stand it.

The few manufacturers of hair-cloth and reps were not content with the protection that they already had, but were demanding more. Previous to the war exports of furniture from this country to West Indies, South America, China and other parts of the world were quite large, but now were almost nothing on account of the high duties imposed on hair-cloth. Hair-cloth-covered fabrics could not be exported. Mr. Brooks went on to exhibit the operation of the proposed tariff on wool, timber, linseed oil, pig iron, copper, ship-building materials, &c., and in conclusion said there never would be a finality on the question of tariff till they came to the simplicity of the British tariff, which only levied taxes on some nine articles.

The Committee rose.

SENATE..............WASHINGTON, March 4.

DISABILITIES.

MR. ROBERTSON, from the Committee on Disabilities, reported favorably the bill recently introduced by Mr. Terry, repealing the test oath act of 1862.

The bill was read and placed on the calendar.

MR. REVELS presented a resolution from the Legislature of Mississippi, asking the speedy removal of political disabilities of all citizens of that State. Referred to the Committee on Disabilities.

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

MR. SUMNER withdrew his motion to reconsider, made a few days ago, the vote passing the bill to relieve disabilities from a large number of persons.

MEMPHIS AND EL PASO RAILROAD.

MR. HOWE offered a resolution calling upon the President for copies of any correspondence between the Department of State and the United States Minister to France relating to the so-called Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, and copies of any letters to the Secretary of the Interior on the subject. Adopted.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull the bill changing the circuits of the United States Supreme Court was taken up, and Mr. Trumbull concluded his remarks in explanation of the authority of Congress to impose qualifications on the nominees of the President for Supreme Court Judgeships. He claimed that the President's power of appointment of recently created Judgeships was derived from an act of Congress creating the offices.

MR. DAVIS argued that the act of Congress merely regulated the number of Judges, and that the office itself existed by authority of the Constitution.

The morning hour having expired, the bill was laid over.

COMMISSARY STORES.

MR. HOWE called up the bill for the settlement of claims for quartermaster and commissary stores furnished to or taken by the United States within the States in rebellion during the late war. Bill was read, referring all claims for commissary supplies and quartermaster's clothes furnished by loyal persons to the army of the United States, to Commissary and Quartermaster Generals, to be decided upon by them as to the sum, but no claims to be paid until Congress appropriates money.

MR. JOHNSON offered an amendment to include all claims for rent of buildings and occupation of lands.

MR. HOWE, in the course of his remarks, expressed the opinion that the amount of claims under the bill would not exceed $5,000,000, and asserted his confidence in the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals.

MR. RICE favored the bill as a means of enabling the claimants to preserve in the departments the perfected proofs of their claims.

MR. CONKLING believed the proposed investigation would degenerate into mere auditing of accounts. The main point of his objection to the bill was that in place of a harmless proceeding to prevent the disappearance of testimony, ex parte statements of claimants were to be taken without the government being represented, and Congress was to be committed to a distinction in favor of loyal residents of the South during the war in matter of compensation for loss or injury inflicted by the war. The conclusion that the government was not liable for such loss of injury was shown in the case of Miss Sue Murphy, though the loyalty of the claimant was then demonstrated. The question had been decided adversely to all such cases in both Houses.

MR. WILSON believed the sooner all these claims were examined and settled the better for the Treasury. He favored compensation to all in the South who have been faithful to Government during the war upon the requisite proofs. By deferring the day of settlement bogus claims would be trumped up by unscrupulous parties.

MR. CAMERON objected to the amendment as opening the door to claims for trespass on real estate not heretofore recognized. This would require payment for lands occupied by Sherman's army in his march to the sea, and by all our armies. He admitted the estimate of $5,000,000 made by the Chairman of the Committee on Claims [Howe] might cover the amount of just claims, but just and unjust together would exceed that by many millions. He held that during the progress of a war damage necessarily resulted, for which there could be no remedy, and a large class of claims property come under this class.

MR. JOHNSON then withdrew his amendment.

MR. TRUMBULL said all our legislation hitherto was based on the theory that the territory over which rebels had control was that of an enemy, and all within it were to be regarded as enemies, and we had refused to pay for property taken therein. This bill proposed to change that policy and pay for the property taken by our army in the enemy's country. He didn't understand there was any obligation upon the Government to do that. He recognized not alone the hardship inflicted upon those whose property had been taken, but the hardships upon our armies in their marches and sufferings.

No Government yet had undertaken to pay for property taken and not receipted for by the Quartermaster. We would very soon be asked to pay for all the property destroyed in the South. While entertaining the highest confidence in the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals, he preferred to leave the adjudication of those claims to the Court of Claims where all the machinery was present for arriving at the truth. Under an act of Congress that court would not pass upon a claim until the loyalty of the claimant was positively established.

MR. WILLIAMS offered an amendment declaring the act to provide only for examination of such claims and not to create any obligation for their payment.

MR. POMEROY made an argument in favor of placing loyal citizens in the late rebellious States upon a footing with the citizens of the loyal States.

MR. STEWART favored the bill as affording the necessary means of examination of proofs of claims of loyal persons.

MR. WILLEY read a lengthy written argument upon the obligations of the Government, under the laws of nations, to pay for private property taken for public use, and in support of the bill upon the justice and necessity of compensating Southern loyalists for property taken by the Government. He compared the sufferings and privations of the poor loyalists of the South with that class in the North known as "shoddy," who coined money from the calamities of the nation, and now enjoy the products of their ill-gotten gains. While the Government paid the latter promptly, and in gold, the money due him on his bonds, the Government proposed to say to its faithful subject in another section that he was a national enemy. Shoddy, however, was neither a public enemy nor disloyal.

MR. STEWART said the active Union men in the South as the war progressed were deprived of their property, and consequently the bill would relieve only the richer class who professed friendship for both sides, and would make the war a speculation. These only, and not the poor Unionists, were the owners of property at the time our armies went through the South. He therefore would recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee to report an amendment providing that all claims over $500 favorably reported by the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals shall be submitted to the Court of Claims, with power to the court to diminish, but not increase the amount.

MR. HOWARD gave notice of his intention to reply, as the representative of a Northern community, to the implied sneer and taunt of shoddy thrown upon his constituents, as well as the North generally, by the Senator from West Virginia [Willey.]

ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate then, shortly before 5 o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

At 3 o'clock the Georgia bill came up, and Mr. Butler, of Mass., proposed that it be discussed to-day and to-morrow and a vote taken on Monday, and that no other business be transacted to-morrow. The proposition was agreed to without objection.

MR. FARNSWORTH withdrew his point of order made yesterday.

MR. BUTLER addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of the bill. He argued that Georgia presented herself now for the first time asking in proper guise for admission. She had never been admitted by law. Two of her Representatives had been admitted to the House, but under a mistake of facts. But it had been thought Georgia had been organized honestly, fairly and legally. After stating various reasons for the passage of the bill, he said it was necessary for another greater and more comprehensive reason, and that was because it was a grave and solemn exercise of the power of Congress over States, which, having got into the Union, undertook to oppress citizens of the United States and to rebel against the laws and against the spirit of the Constitution.

The State of Tennessee, for instance, believing herself beyond the power of Congress, had proceeded to abrogate every law and every constitutional provision on which she was admitted to representation. If the judgment of the House were with his own, he proposed to exhibit also to Tennessee the power of Congress against wrong and rapine and murder. The Governor had sent a message to the Legislature stating that he was utterly powerless to protect citizens of Tennessee against organized bands of robbers and murderers, but the Legislature had adjourned without providing any such means. Hundreds of men were being murdered weekly in Tennessee, and there was no redress. He proposed to bring the condition of that State very soon to the attention of the House and the country.

MR. HAWKINS inquired of Butler where those murders were committed.

MR. BUTLER—In Tennessee.

MR. HAWKINS—Whereabouts?

MR. BUTLER—All over the State. Like a man with the small-pox, they break out all over. [Laughter.]

MR. HAWKINS—I have never heard of such things.

MR. BUTLER—There are none so deaf as those who will not hear. I have got presentments of two grand juries in that State saying they are utterly powerless against bands of organized ruffians there, and we ought to deal with Georgia so as to demonstrate to the world that we have not abrogated but elongated the power of Congress to deal with men, wherever they may be, under whatever sort of State obligations, who render the life and liberty of the citizens of the United States unsafe. He gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the bill providing that power granted by the Constitution of Georgia, to the General Assembly, to change the time of holding elections, and to prescribe the day for meeting of the General Assembly shall not be so exercised as to postpone the election of members of the next General Assembly beyond Tuesday after the first Monday in February, 1872. He explained that the object of the amendment was to give to the loyal men who had been elected to the first Legislature, their full two years of legislative service. He would treat negroes who had been turned out of the Georgia Legislature precisely as he would have treated the loyal Legislature in 1861, if there had been one who was turned out by the rebels; that is, he would restore them to their positions, and keep them there for their full time.

MR. FARNSWORTH, another member of the Reconstruction Committee, argued against the bill, assuming that it was unnecessary, as Georgia was now entitled to representation, and declaring that Congress had itself far enough in a muddle with its reconstruction legislation, and that the sooner it was finished and the plainer it was made the better. He understood very well the object of the bill. It was not upon the theory that the Georgia members to the Fortieth Congress went for nothing, like Rip Van Winkle's dream, that they were to come back and be sworn in for the Forty-first Congress. It was to prolong the tenure of office of certain gentlemen in Georgia, and the bill might as well be entitled that as anything else. Without concluding his argument, Farnsworth yielded the floor, and several petitions were presented.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE - - - - - SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The debate on the Georgia bill was resumed.

MR. FARNSWORTH continued his argument against the bill. He contradicted the statement made yesterday by Mr. Butler that only two members from Georgia had been admitted to the House at the last Congress, and those through mistake, the fact being that six members out of seven were admitted. In criticism of the theory that the Government of Georgia was only provisional, he called attention to the fact that Governor Bullock, of Georgia, had not been signing himself Provisional Governor of Georgia, but Governor of Georgia; that his messages to the Legislature were not addressed to a Provisional Legislature, but to the Legislature of Georgia; that the test oath which all officers of provisional governments were required to take were not taken by the officers of the existing State government. Besides, he also wanted to know whether a provisional government could ratify an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and what became of the ratification of the Fourteenth amendment by the Legislature of Georgia. If that theory was correct, that Legislature was only provisional and illegal.

MR. LAWRENCE replied that a provisional Legislature was just as lawful and regular, and had the same power within the scope of its authority as any other Legislature.

MR. FARNSWORTH remarked that, according to this bill, the Georgia Legislature was not only provisional but was illegal, and the logic of the bill, as well as the speech of Mr. Butler yesterday, was that everything done by that Legislature, including the election of United States Senators, was illegal. Therefore its ratification of the Fourteenth amendment was also illegal. Why not as well declare that Bullock shall be Governor of Georgia for six years or for life? Why it was monstrous; and more monstrous still, in the face and eyes of the fact that this same Governor was charged by the State Treasurer with stealing and appropriating money of the State. The only excuse for the bill was that if not passed the Republican party would lose the next election in Georgia. He was afraid they would also lose the next election in the State of New York.

MR. STEVENSON, of Ohio—How would you save it?

MR. FARNSWORTH, ironically—Why, of course, pass the law installing Republican officers there, and providing that their tenure of office shall be for life. There is an easier way of maintaining our ascendancy in the nation than by holding elections. That way is by act of Congress; that is the way to do it. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) had yesterday raised a cry of murder in the House. Whenever he wanted to pass one of his reconstruction bills he got up in the House and cried murder, murder, and by a hew and cry of that sort got the bill passed. Whenever one of these bills was to be passed, the Washington Chronicle published an account of some great outrages, and immediately the Reconstruction Committee was called together and a bill reported to the House. He remembered that last year a gentleman, a very clever fellow, but a man whose politics were always those of the reigning dynasty, who had sold arms to the people of Georgia in the winter of 1860-61 with which to shoot down Union soldiers, went to Georgia, and, with the assistance of Governor Bullock, manipulated the Legislature and got a committee appointed to examine his claim for payment of those arms. The committee was manipulated so as to make a favorable report, but the Legislature refused to adopt or pay the claim. Thereupon this man came to Washington full of sorrow; his heart wrung to its depth, with tears in his eyes over the terrible persecution of negroes and loyal men of Georgia. That man was in favor of the reconstruction of Georgia at once. What was his touch-stone? It was that he could get his $30,000 and interest for arms he had sold in the State of Georgia. He (Farnsworth) felt that the passage of this bill and the prolonging of the terms of office of the men who now controlled the State, authorizing Governor Bullock to commence de novo and putting the power of the State into his hands, would be a most infernal outrage on the tax-payers of the State. He believed the bill was in the interest of the people who desired to perpetuate their reign, so they might put money in their purses.

MR. LAWRENCE made a legal argument in defense of the bill and to prove that the present State government of Georgia is only provisional, and much of his speech was a reply to objections and questions put by Mr. Farnsworth. One of these was to the point that the Senate had treated Georgia not as a provisional government but as an actual State government, to which Mr. Lawrence replied with the suggestion, which caused some laughter, that the Senate had not yet read his speech. In reply to the suggestion by Mr. Mayhew, that the State would not have been interfered with by Congress had it not been for the expulsion of the negro members of the Legislature, Mr. Lawrence said God, in His providence had permitted rebels so to demean themselves as to finally bring Congress to a sense of its duty and enable Congress to do what it should have done before. It was not the first instance of the kind in history.

MR. ELDRIDGE asked whether Georgia would have been reconstructed if she had sent to Congress a rabid, fanatical Republican delegation.

MR. LAWRENCE replied if Georgia had sent to both houses a regular radical set of Representatives and Senators, as she ought to have done, and she had also excluded from the Legislature colored Republicans, Congress would have taken Georgia for that crime against the Constitution, God, and humanity, into her military control, and reconstructed her.

In reply to another remark of Mr. Eldridge on the subject of paying the war debt, Mr. Lawrence said Congress would increase the tax on whisky, and thus make the Democratic party contribute its share. [Laughter.]

In reply to the question of Mr. Farnsworth as to when he had known a Provisional Legislature ratify a Constitutional amendment, he asked when had anything else but a Provisional Legislature, in every one of the late rebel States, ratified a Constitutional amendment.

MR. FARNSWORTH—Never, never.

MR. LAWRENCE—I undertake to say that every ratification of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth amendments has been by a Provisional Government, and before a State was entitled to representation in Congress.

MR. FARNSWORTH—The Thirteenth amendment got its validity by the ratification of those States that were in the Union.

MR. LAWRENCE repeated his assertion, and the discussion on the point was continued some time longer. He was allowed to occupy the floor one hour and three quarters, and his speech attracted the close attention of members.

MR. BECK addressed the House in opposition to the bill, contending that no legislation in regard to Georgia was necessary, and that her Senators and Representatives should present themselves to be sworn in; but if any legislation were necessary, then it should be simply in favor of a substitute which he offered, declaring that Georgia was entitled to representation. The statement the gentleman from Massachusetts [Butler] had ventured to make yesterday, that only two members from Georgia had been admitted to Congress, and that through mistake and misapprehension, showed either that that gentlemen regarded members of his party as a set of fools who would believe anything he said, even against their own knowledge of facts, or else that he knew the fact to be conclusive against him and therefore sought to pervert it. Referring to the remarks of Butler yesterday in regard to Tennessee, he said he knew more radical men of the Republican party were rapidly approaching that point of declaring the right of Congress to seize by the throat any State that didn't in the opinion of Congress protect the life, liberty and property of its citizens, but this was the first time this idea had been boldly avowed in the House, and it required a bold man, like the gentleman from Massachusetts, to avow it. It was well the country should understand it. It was not particularly because the Republican party wanted to obtain power in Georgia that this bill was to be passed, but because they wanted the principle established that Congress has authority to seize any State, no matter which, that does anything that Congress may think wrong in the treatment of its own citizens place a military commander over her, turn her out of the Union, dismiss her Representatives and remit her to military despotism. He had no doubt that the Republican party would follow the lead of the gentleman from Massachusetts, for it always followed the lead of its boldest man, and he had no doubt that the gentleman from Massachusetts had become the leader of the more radical element of the Republican party.

MR. NIBLACK—He is already.

MR. BECK—He may be already, and will be if he is not now.

Will the House stand by this bill and sanction this usurpation? The next step will be to turn Tennessee out, and when Tennessee is out, then will follow State after State of those that are obnoxious to the dominant majority of the House, and civil liberty on this continent will be at an end.

Speeches against the bill were also made by Messrs. Bird and Kerr.

MR. KERR declared the bill to be the pioneer in an infamous system of Congressional legislation, the initial movement of a new career of aggressive, unconstitutional and unwarranted legislation. Therefore he desired to enter his protest against it, and to call the attention of the country to the novel and extraordinary character of this proposition. If Congress could prolong the tenure of office of the Governor and Legislature of Georgia, as proposed, it could also, with the same logic, declare that the Forty-first Congress should continue until the 4th of March, 1970.

ADJOURNMENT.

At the close of Mr. Kerr's remarks the House adjourned.

The Election.

The election Saturday passed off quietly. Canvassing throughout the day was active but not excited. As will be seen, the vote is unusually full. The newly-elected General Council is regarded as altogether acceptable, and the majorities by which the candidates for the offices at the disposal of the city at large were elected indicate an equal if not a greater degree of satisfaction. The election of Mr. John G. Baxter to the Mayoralty is a personal triumph of which his friends are justly proud. Mr. Baxter is not only a man of practical business ability, but he possesses a rough, off-hand force of character and a rigid, incorruptible integrity which give a sure guaranty to the community for a useful and faithful administration. The times ahead of us require a man of this sort. There is work to be done, and there are dangers to be avoided. We feel confident that Mr. Baxter will prove equal to every emergency, and we predict for him a measure of popular favor not often enjoyed by any citizen occupying the first municipal office. Thus the new charter goes into operation under cheerful auspices, and the future of Louisville wears a smiling aspect.

The following is a complete list of the successful candidates:

Mayor—John G. Baxter.
Auditor—Jno. M. O'Neal.
Treasurer—Henry Wolford.
Assessor—A. W. R. Harris.
Tax Receiver—A. Sammers.
Chief of the Fire Department—Geo. W. Levi.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—H. F. Vissman.
Second Ward—W. F. Rubel.
Third Ward—Dr. J. A. Krack.
Fourth Ward—W. E. Gilpin.
Fifth Ward—Thos. L. Barrett.
Sixth Ward—Warren Mitchell.
Seventh Ward—B. F. Guthrie.
Eighth Ward—Dr. J. E. Crowe.
Ninth Ward—James C. Gilbert.
Tenth Ward—J. G. Gies.
Eleventh Ward—Joseph Gault.
Twelfth Ward—J. P. Byrne.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—John M. Letterle, Joseph Saner.
Second Ward—C. R. Long, John D. Orrill.
Third Ward—Phil. T. German, Charles Yantz.
Fourth Ward—John McAteer, W. O'Conner.
Fifth Ward—Henry Jefferson, H. W. Gray.
Sixth Ward—J. M. Duncan, William Kaye.
Seventh Ward—Charles D. Jacob, Wm. H. Dix.
Eighth Ward—J. W. Edwards, Thos. Hackett.
Ninth Ward—J. R. Dupuy, Ed. Fuller.
Tenth Ward—B. J. Campbell, H. W. Walton.
Eleventh Ward—H. Thierman, J. C. Robinson.
Twelfth Ward—A. D. McCulloch, Dr. G. H. Walling.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

First Ward—Jacob Hartman, — Miller.
Second Ward—P. Pfeiffer, J. J. T. Murray.
Third Ward—Dr. F. C. Lieber, Nicholas Miller.
Fourth Ward—Dan. Grable, B. D. Nesbitt.
Fifth Ward—W. W. Morris, Clark O. Smith.
Sixth Ward—B. F. Camp, A. Duvall.
Seventh Ward—Dr. P. B. Scott, L. L. Warren.
Eighth Ward—Wm. Kendrick, J. S. Carpenter.
Ninth Ward—D. W. Yandell, B. C. Levi.
Tenth Ward—Dr. H. F. Kalfus, Wm. Drysdale.
Eleventh Ward—W. R. Kinney, Jno. D. Pope.
Twelfth Ward—Geo. A. Scott, W. H. Troxell.

Details of the Spanish Butchery at Santiago.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Tribune's Havana correspondent writes that the horrible massacre committed by Major Carlos Boet, acting under orders from Valmaseda, upon some twenty-two persons, has been fully confirmed. The details are disgustingly horrible. One of the twenty-three individuals seized for the purpose of vengeance alone escaped. His name was Sanchez. Under the pretext of being brought out to make a declaration or protest of innocence, as to charge of treason preferred against them, they were ordered into the presence of Boet, who, without causing any examination whatever to be made, gave orders that they should be immediately shot. The execution took place in his presence. When the Governor of Santiago de Cuba, Otero, who is said to be a better man than Boet, learned that the presence of these men was desired, he ordered at once a body of marines to go out and take the prisoners in charge, but when the detachment had arrived the unfortunate men had been shot.

☞ An imitator of Traupmann, living in the South of France, killed a farmer sixty-two years old with a pickax, buried him in a grave dug in advance, planted a young walnut tree over it, and sodded it, so that the disturbance of the soil might escape notice. On discovering that his victim's purse contained but a franc and forty centimes (about thirty-five cents), he was seized with remorse, delivered himself up to the police and made a full confession.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, }
SATURDAY EVENING, March 5, 1870. }

The week just closed has brought nothing of any importance to light in the way of finances. The recent decision in the legal tender case has caused some inquiry as to whether the Kentucky banks are willing to redeem their notes with gold. So far as we can learn, United States currency alone is being paid. The low premium on silver is taken advantage of by a few retail merchants to draw frequent sales, offering the change in that article. The market is working smoothly, and borrowers of undoubted standing have no difficulty in getting their wants attended to at 9 and 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—The demand for exchange has been steadily increasing. The banks have been large buyers, and the rates were somewhat enhanced. The banks are purchasing in counter transactions at 1-20 to 1-10 discount, and selling New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore at 1-10 premium, Cincinnati at 50c. premium, New Orleans at par to 1-20 premium.

GOLD—During the day gold has showed an upward tendency, but was unable to maintain any advance. It opened at 113⅞, advancing to 113⅞, and closing at 113⅜. The demand for gold was largely in excess of the supply in the market, amount coming in being quite limited.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	113⅞	114
Silver halves and quarters	109⅞	
Silver dimes	107⅞	

The New York Sun says:

The break in gold is undoubtedly, to a considerable extent, stimulated by speculative influences. This morning a dispatch was freely circulated on the market, purporting to be from Washington, and stating that the Secretary of the Treasury is intent on precipitating specie payments; that he feels sure of the funding bill being adopted by the House; that there will be no increase of currency at this session; and in short, that a thousand things and everything will be done at Washington to bring down the premium. The thing was evidently a bold canard, but it had its effect in producing the fall in the price of gold to 115¼, after opening at 117. There is some reason for supposing that this decline is connected with another great speculative movement. The fall in the premium naturally facilitates the carrying of gold. With gold at 115, a combination with $5,000,000 of money for margins could purchase and carry $30,000,000 of gold, and indications are not wanting that just such an operation is now in progress, the gold being bought at from 117 downward, with an ultimate purpose of holding it off the market and producing an extreme upward reaction. This danger of gold being bought up on speculation, when the premium has fallen to a low point, should be kept in mind by speculative sellers, or they may suddenly find themselves very seriously "cornered."

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Opened with few buyers on the market. In a few issues a small advance; in the balance the prices were falling. Towards noon a small demand sprung up. All orders were soon filled.

Five-twenties, 1862	113⅞@114⅛
Five-twenties, 1862	110⅜@110⅝
Five-twenties, 1864	109⅞@110⅛
Five-twenties, 1865	109⅞@110⅛
Five-twenties, new issue	109⅛@109⅜
Five-twenties, 1867	109 @110
Five-twenties, 1868	109⅞@110⅛
Ten-forties	106⅞@107⅛
Cy 6's	109⅞@110⅛

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	115⅜	114⅜	114⅜	⅜	..
" '62	113⅜	111⅜	111⅜	..	⅜
" '64	112⅜	110⅜	110⅜	..	⅜
" '65	112⅜	110⅜	110⅜	..	⅜
New issue	111	109⅜	109⅜	⅜	..
" '67	111⅜	109⅜	110	..	⅜
Coupons '68	111⅜	109⅜	110⅜	⅜	..
10-40 coupons	108⅜	107⅜	107⅜	..	⅜
Cy 6s	111	110⅜	110⅜	..	..

AMERICAN BONDS IN LONDON—It seems difficult to understand the subject of quotations of American bonds in the London market. In this matter financiers, as well as common people, are constantly getting muddled, and the New York Journal of Commerce is still bravely trying to explain. As the subject is one to which reference is made daily, and is of general interest among business men, we give below the reply of the Journal of Commerce to a correspondent, who writes as follows:

We take it the recent quotation of certain United States bonds at the London Stock Exchange was for the use of the whole commercial world, and hence was as independent of exchange on New York as it was of exchange on Paris, Frankfort, Bremen, Hamburg or Amsterdam. If exchange between London and either of the above-named cities were at par, as it is now between New York and London, then a citizen of either town, New York included, could buy these bonds 10 per cent. below par, or at 90, simply, plus commercial or commission for purchase added. We think this can hardly be denied, if the quotation be a true one, undoctored by financiers in transitu.

Reply—The quotation of 90 in London is not 10 per cent. below par, any more than a quotation here of 109⅜ for sterling exchange is 9⅜ above par. The rate 90 is not on the real par of 109, but on a nominal or conventional par which makes the price (90) nearly the actual par. Instead of being 10 per cent. below par, it is about 5 per cent. higher than the quotation of consols at 94. Our friend "H" does not understand this, it seems, but that is his misfortune and not our fault. The difference between the quotation of dollar bonds and of sterling bonds in London is precisely the difference between the quotation here of exchange on London and exchange on Boston. This we have often fully explained. A stranger to this peculiarity who should see quotations in our papers of 109⅜ on Boston and 108⅜ on London would at once conclude that the latter was 8 per cent. higher than the former; whereas the truth would be that bills on Boston, being reckoned on real par, would be at half of one per cent. premium, while bills on London, being quoted on a conventional par, about 9⅜ per cent. below the real par, would be at about 1 per cent. discount, and yet nothing in the quotation shows the difference. We say as glibly 8⅜ to 8⅜ on London as ⅜ to ⅜ on Boston, and yet the latter is on a different basis from the former, and is really higher. So in London "Consols 94, U. S. bonds 90" are given without a hint of these figures having a different basis; and yet "United States bonds 90" is really five per cent. higher than "consuls 94." The quotation at 90 is taking the dollar at its conventional value of 4s 6d sterling, or the pound at its conventional value of $4 44.49 (whichever our correspondent pleases, the two being identical, notwithstanding his demurrer), while the quotation 94 is taking the pound at its full coin equivalent, about $4 86. This is very clear to us; and if any of our readers do not yet understand it, let them compare quotations here for domestic and sterling change until this idea of a different basis for the two comes so clearly into their minds that they naturally revert to it every time they hear the rate mentioned. When they read the price of dollar bonds let them always associate it with an addition of 9⅜ per cent. to bring it up to actual par. That 9⅜ is not added, as our correspondent supposes, because of "exchange," but because of the difference between $4 44 and $4 86. If he is still in a muddle let him buy a bond and send it over to London for sale; he will profit perhaps to the amount the lesson will cost him.

The following accords with the explanation we have given, and may be of use to some of our readers:

NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1870.

[To the Editors Journal of Commerce.]

GENTLEMEN—Allow us in further explanation of an article in your financial column this morning to hand you the following table which, it seems to us, must be clear to every one:

U. S. BONDS.

$1,000 at 4.44 4-9 per £ (conventional value—£225 at 90*—£202 10s. at 109⅜ $986 83

192.5) 986 83

Therefore £1 equals (at 109⅜) or par. $4 86 6-10

CONSOLS.

£1,000 at 94—£940 at 109⅜— $4,574 87

1,000) 4,574 87

Therefore £1 equals........$4 57 4-10

RESULT.

Difference in favor of American bond, $0 29 per £ sterling, Yours, faithfully, ****

*London quotation.

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—The aggregate sales for the week were very large. During the last few days the sales were small and of little importance. Among the sales reported were Nashville and Frankfort (preferred) stocks, and some seven per cent railroad bonds.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, 150 West Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	130	@132
National Bank, second	96	@97
National Bank, Planters'	93	@95
National Bank, City	99	@100
Bank of Kentucky	92	@93½
Bank of Louisville	88	@89
Merchants' Bank	115	@116
Commercial Bank	75	@78
Northern Bank	117	@118
Citizens' Bank	109	@110
People's Bank	100	@102
Mechanics' bank	99	@100
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank(new)	87½	@88
Falls City Tobacco bank	96	@97½
Masonic bank	102	@103
Security bank	109	@110
Louisville Insurance Company bank	125	@130
Farmers' bank	92	@93
Western Insurance Company bank	129	@130
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	100	@
German Insurance Company bank	160	@161
Gas Company stock	107	@108
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	89	@90
L. & F. R. R. (common)	45	@48
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	68	@70
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	70	@71

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c.	69½	@71
City for bounty, 6 per c.	70	@72
City for school purposes, 6 per c.	70	@73½
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c.	79	@80
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 pr c	77	@79
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. E., 6 pr c	75	@76
City for wharf, new, 6 per c.	72	@73
City for wharf, old, 6 per c.	76½	@78½
City for water-works, old, 6 per c.	75	@76
City for water-works, new, 6 per c.	71	@72
Water-works bonds, 8 per c.	78	@79
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c.	94	@95
" " second issue, 6 per c.	81	@82
" " third issue, 6 per c.	74	@75
" " fourth issue, 6 per c.	72	@73
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c.	96	@99
" " new 5 per c.	87	@88
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c.	91	@92
" " new, 7 pr c	80	@81*
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c	83	@84
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c	93	@94
" " (L. B. br.) 7 per c.	89	@90
" " (M. br.) 7 per c.	91	@92
" " con'd mort., 7 pr c.	87½*	
City of Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c		@85*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c.	90	@92½
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c.	—	@80*
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	85	
Shelbyville County bonds, 8 per c.		90*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

COMMERCIAL.

The week closes with more than usual apathy in the general markets. This condition of business affairs is, in a large degree, attributable to the rapid decline in gold, which has been two cents since Monday, the 28th ult. This decline has had the effect to make both buyers and sellers of leading commodities hesitate, awaiting further developments before pressing stocks upon the market. One of the most formidable difficulties with which merchants have had to contend is the protracted freight blockades on some of the Southern railroads. Transportation via Nashville and Chattanooga has been almost entirely suspended during the week; to-day up to 12 m. freight was received. It is not difficult to estimate the depressing effect such a state of affairs has upon the trade of the city, and what makes the matter still worse there is no way of determining where or how the situation can be improved. Complaints of mismanagement are made every hour in the day, and so emphatic have they become that the following communication, calling the attention of the Board of Trade to the subject, was received by J. J. Porter, Esq., on Thursday last:

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 3, 1870.

J. J. Porter, Esq., President Board of Trade, Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIR: I have understood that there is an impression existing among some of the merchants of this city, and shippers over the Louisville and Nashville railroad, that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company is to blame for not receiving and forwarding more promptly all the freight that is offered for shipment.

If this view is entertained by many of the shippers of the city, I would be very glad if you or the Board of Trade would appoint a committee for the purpose of making an investigation of the present state of the transportation business over this and connecting roads, and to ascertain what means are now being used and steps taken by the Louisville and Nashville railroad to overcome the present difficulties in the way of more prompt shipments, and to report the result for the information of all concerned.

I make this request for two reasons: First, that if the Louisville and Nashville railroad is not to blame for the difficulties under which shippers now labor, it may be so understood by all parties interested; and, second, that if this company is to blame, it may be known in what particulars it is at fault, in order that corrections may be made or omissions supplied, for you may rest assured no one can be more anxious than are the officers of this company to perform the largest possible amount of business over their road.

It will afford me great pleasure to lay before such committee all the information necessary to the formation of a clear and correct opinion as to the difficulties under which we are now and have been for some time laboring; and in the appointment of that committee I would respectfully suggest that such gentlemen be named as now feel convinced that the Louisville and Nashville railroad is not now doing all that can be done, or who may think that they are possessed of or can suggest a plan by which the present difficulties may be either altogether avoided or at least very materially diminished.

Very respectfully,
ALBERT FINK, Gen. Sup't.

Mr. Porter appointed the following named gentlemen a committee to investigate the matters referred to, viz:

Messrs. J. B. McFerran, O. W. Thomas, J. D. Taggart, Capt. O. L. Smith, and H. Verhoeff, Jr.

This committee will report the result of its investigations and deliberations to the Board of Trade, and it is earnestly hoped that much positive good will thereby accrue to the trade of the city.

Weekly Review of the Market.

ALCOHOL—An active demand is reported, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. Prices rule firm, though not quotably higher. We quote in barrel lots at $2 25@2 30 per gal, and in small packages at $2 35@2 40 per gal.

ALE AND BEER—Dealers report a good demand, with stocks amply sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade. Sales are made at $11 per bbl for cream ale, and Madison ale commands $1 80 per dozen in quart bottles. Lager beer is held at $10@11 per bbl, and quarter bbls $2 50@2 75; common beer commands $6 per bbl, and $1 50 per keg.

BARK—Is in moderate request, and prices are unchanged. We quote at $14 per cord for chestnut bark.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE—The season having passed, stocks are very light, and transactions are of limited magnitude. Prices rule steady, and light sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote 2-lb Ky., in round lots and jobbing lots at 23½@25½c. Flax bagging is nominal at 24@25c. Rope is in light request at 7½@8¼c in coils and half coils.

BAGS—Stocks are reported fully up to the requirements of the trade, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote:

2-bu grain bags at	42½@45c
2½-bu " "	52½@55c
3-bu " "	58½@61c
2-bu burlaps at	15 @16c
4-bu "	19 @20c
Gunnies, in bales	20½@22c
" resewed	22 @23c

CEMENT—A fair demand is reported, and prices rule steady. Sales include 400 bbls at $1 75@2 per bbl.

CORDAGE—The market is well supplied, and an active demand is reported. We quote grass rope at 21@22c, jute rope at 15c, and cotton at 38@45c.

CHEESE—Dealers report an active demand, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of customers. Prices rule steady, and transactions are effected daily within the range of our quotations. Sales include 50 boxes at 18c. We quote factory at 18@18½c per lb, Western Reserve at 17@17½c per lb, and Tom Thumb at 23@25c per lb, in round and jobbing lots.

COAL—An active demand is reported, and stocks are fully up to the demand of the trade. Prices rule steady, and we continue to quote Cannel coal at 20c per bushel, Pittsburg at 17c per bushel, and Pomeroy at 15c per bushel. Dealers quote barge loads afloat at 13c per bushel for Cannel, 11c per bushel for Pittsburg, and 9c per bushel for Pomeroy.

COTTON YARNS—A fair demand is reported and prices are fully maintained. Stocks are ample and transactions are made within the range of our quotations. We quote:

No. 500, per dozen, at	18 @20c
" 600, " at	16 @18c
" 700, " at	14 @16c

Pound yarns are selling at 39@40c per lb.

Cotton rope	39 @40c
Carpet chain	39 @40c
Candle wick	39 @40c

CANDLES—Stocks are ample and an active demand is reported. Prices rule steady, and transactions are made within the range of our quotations. We quote 12-oz star at 13½@14½c per lb, 11-oz star at 12½@13½c, and tallow at 11½@14c per pound.

COOPERAGE—The market during the past week has been very active and prices have undergone no change whatever. We quote:

Bourbon bbls. iron-hooped	$3 15
Highwine bbls, wood-hooped (16 hoops)	1 60
Oil bbls	2 00
Pork bbls	1 25
Lard tierces	1 50
Ham tierces	1 00
Bacon hhds	2 25
Queensware tierces	75
Flour bbls	50
Half whisky bbls, wood-hooped	1 25
" " " iron-hooped	1 50
Whisky kegs, ten gallons	90
" " five gallons	85

COOPER STUFF—Prices rule steady, and the market is amply supplied. We quote:

Bbl poles, per 1,000	$14 00
Hhd poles, per 1,000	25 00
Staves, per 1,000	18 00

CANNED GOODS—Dealers complain of the inactivity in the market, and stocks are reported fully up to the requirements of customers. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2 75@3 00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Pine Apples	4 25@4 75
Cherries	4 25@4 50
Gooseberries	2 00
Pears	3 50
Plums	3 50
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	4 50@5 00
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	5 25@5 50
Tomatoes, per doz	1 75@2 00
Jellies, per doz	[illegible]
Preserves, assorted, per doz	[illegible]
Worcester Sauces, pts & hf-pts, per doz	5 00@9 00
Catsup, tomato, per doz	1 25
Catsup, walnut, per doz	4 25
Pie Fruit, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 50
Pickles, American	2 40@3 25
Pickles, English	4 75@5 00

FISH—A good jobbing demand is reported, but an extensive business will not be carried on until the season opens. Stocks are accumulating, and dealers are making preparations to meet the demands of customers. We quote:

Mackerel, No. 1, new, medium	28 00@30 00
Do No. 1, do do hf bbl	14 50@15 50
Do No. 2, large, bbl	20 00@21 50
Do No. 2, do hf bbl	10 50@11 00
Do No. 2, medium	17 50@18 00
Do No. 2, do half bbl	9 50@10 00
Do No. 3, large	16 00@16 50
Do No. 3, small	13 00@13 50
Do No. 3, do half bbl	6 75@7 25
Do No. 1, kits	3 00@3 25
Do No. 2, kits	2 00@2 50
Do No. 3, kits, large	2 00@2 25
White fish, half bbl	9 00@9 50
Herring, bbls	9 00@9 50
Sardines	19 @23c

CANNED FISH—Are in moderate request, with stocks fully up to the requirements of the trade. We quote:

Oysters, 2-lb cans, per dozen	$2 60@2 70
Oysters, 1-lb cans, per dozen	1 60@1 70
Oysters, spiced, per dozen	4 50@5 00
Lobsters, 1-lb cans	2 25@2 50
Lobsters, 2-lb cans	3 50

FOREIGN FRUITS—The demand is moderate and transactions are of limited magnitude. Stocks are ample, and prices are unchanged. Oranges command $5 50@6 per box. Lemons are held at $7 50@8 per box. Raisins are in fair request and dealers are asking $4 65 per box for M. R. and $4 90@5 10 per box for Layer. Figs are in good demand at 18@20c per lb, and Zante currants at 15@18c per lb.

FURS—Receipts continue liberal, and prices are fully maintained. We quote:

Prime racoon skins	40@50
Prime mink skins	$1 50@2 00
Prime opossum	5
Prime gray fox	30@35
Prime wild cat	20@25
Prime pole cat	10@25
Prime otter	$3 00@5 00
Prime beaver	1 00@3 00
Prime musk rat	10@15
Deer pelts	20@25
Sheep, wool on	40c@$1 00

GAME—The market for the past week has been unusually quiet, with light receipts, and prices have undergone little change. We quote partridges per doz, $2 75@3 50. Squirrels, $1 00@1 25. Rabbits per doz., $2 00. Mallard ducks $5 00; common ducks, $4 00@5 00. Wild geese, $5 50@6 00. Prairie chickens, $6 50. Venison, whole carcass per lb, 10@12c; saddle, per lb, 18c.

HOMINY—There continues to be a scarcity in the market, and stocks are hardly sufficient to meet the demand of the trade. We quote at $5 75@6 25 per bbl. We note sales of 50 bbls at quotations.

HAY—Receipts are liberal, and an active demand is reported, but restricted shipments continue the embarrassing feature with merchants. Prices rule steady and transactions are made within the range of our quotations. We quote:

	On Arrival.	Delivered at Depot.
Timothy, prime to choice, per ton	$18 50@19 00	$19 50@21
Timothy, mixed, per ton	16 00@17 00	18 00@19

HOPS—The demand is very light, and stocks are in excess of the wants of the trade. We quote new hops at 20@25c per lb, and old are nominal at 4@5c per lb.

HIDES—Are in good supply and prices are fully maintained. We quote green-salted at 9½@10c, dry-salted at 15@16c and flint at 18@19c per lb.

IRON COTTON TIES—The demand is very light, and stocks have been almost exhausted, owing to the season having passed. We quote at 6½@7c per lb.

IRON AND STEEL—Prices have undergone but little change, and a moderate demand is reported. We quote:

Bar, lb, 8 C	@4	Steel—	
Bar, lb C C	@5	Cast, per lb	20@25
Hoop, coopers	5½@6	Amer'n blister	12@12
Sheet	5½@6¾	German	13@15
Boiler	8 @9	Stl. plow slabs	10
Nail rod	9 @9½	Iron plow w'gs	6½
Castings	4 @5½	Steel do	11@12
Pullers	8 @9	Iron plow slabs	6

LEATHER—Dealers report stocks ample, with a moderate demand, and prices are steady. We quote:

Oak sole tan	43@45	French calf pr doz	$40@70
Hemlock sole	33@34	Phil'a calf pr dz	45@55
Buffalo slaugr	34@36	Hog skins	13@18
Harness	40@43	Eng. hog skins each	5@12
Skirting	40@47	Calf seatings per doz	54@60
Kipskin city lb	70@1 25	Enam'd leather per foot	24@28c
Calf city	1 40@1 50		
Bridles per doz	$54@72		
Upper per doz	42@54		

LIME—Considering the lateness of the season, the demand is liberal, and stocks are just about equal to the demand. Sales are made at $1 00@1 10 per bbl.

LUMBER—The market for the past week has undergone no change, and dealers are anticipating a busy season. We quote:

Wh.pine lum, clear 1 inch, per M	$ 55 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	70 00
do Second rate, 1 inch	55 00
do 1¼ and 2 inch	60 00
do Third rate	40 00
Common pine lumber	30 00
Fencing	22 00
Hemlock lumber	15 00@18 00
Poplar	22 50@30 00
Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M	55 00@60 00
do Third rate	40 00
do Common	30 00
Hemlock flooring	20 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	20 00
Third rate, dressed, per M	25 00
Shingles, 18-inch No. 1 pine, per M	5 00
do 16-inch pine, per M	3 50
do 16-inch poplar, per M	3 50@4 00

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Stocks continue to be very light and hardly sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade. The demand is very active, and prices rule firm, though not quotably higher. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00	@1 10
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90	@1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	70	@80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	60	@65
Va. bas, ½ lbs and ¼'s	65	@75
Va. fine light-pressed, 5-inch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Va. extra ½s and pancake	1 00	@1 10
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	65	@70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and ¼'s	65	@75
Ky. black sweet, lbs and ½s	62	@65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70	@72
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	63	@65

NAILS—An active jobbing demand is reported, and transactions are made within the range of our quotations. We quote:

10d at	$4 50@4 62	6d at	$4 75@4 87
8d at	$4 62@4 75	4d at	$5 00@5 12
3d at	$4 75@5 00	3d at	$5 50@5 62

Horse-shoe nails at 20 to 38c per lb, as to quality. Mule shoes 7¾c; horse shoes 6¾c.

OFFAL—Stocks continue very light, and the demand is far in excess of the capacity of the supply now upon the market. The mills will soon be put in operation, and dealers will then be prepared to meet the demand of customers. Prices rule firm, though not quotably higher. We quote bran at $18@19 per ton, shorts $20@23, shipstuff $24@25 and middlings at $28 per ton.

OILS—A moderate demand is reported, and coal oil is reported a shade lower. We quote Nos. 1 and 2 lard oil at $1 10@1 25 per gal. Coal oil is in active demand, and commands 28@30c per gal. Benzine is held at 18@20c.

ONION SETS—Are in ample supply, with a good request, and transactions are effected within the range of our quotations. We quote:

Red, per bushel	$5 00@5 25
White, per bushel	12 00
Top Onions, per bushel	3 75@4 00

PEANUTS—The demand is very light, and stocks are greatly in excess of the requirements of the trade. We quote white at 6½@7c, and red at 5½@6c per lb.

POULTRY—Dealers report the market for the last week unusually quiet, and the receipts were not in excess of the demand. Prices ruled steady, with the exception of a slight change in dressed turkeys. We quote:

Dressed chickens, per doz	$3 25@3 60
Dressed ducks, per doz	4 50@5 25
Dressed geese, per doz	5 25@6 00
Live chickens, per doz	3 75@5 50
Live ducks, per doz	4 50
Live geese, per doz	5 25@6 00
Live turkeys, each	1 00@1 50
Dressed turkeys, per lb	@15c

SALT—Stocks are reported ample, with a good demand for this season of the year. We quote:

Large barrels at	$2 95@3 20
Small	2 25@2 60
Large dairy	3 75@4 00
Small dairy	2 75@3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

SOAP—Dealers report stocks ample, and transactions are of limited magnitude. Prices rule steady, with sales within the range of our quotations. We quote German No. 1 at 8½@9c, German No. 2 at 7¼@8c, and rosin at 6½@7c per lb.

STRAW—Receipts are liberal, and prices are undergoing no change whatever. We quote at $9 75@12.

SEEDS—An active demand is reported, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. We quote:

Blue grass clean	$1 85@2 00
" " extra	3 00@3 25
Clover	8 75@9 00
Hempseed	2 00@2 50
Orchard	3 50@3 60
Red Top	1 25@1 50
Timothy	4 25@4 50
Spring barley seed	1 65@1 75
Spring wheat	1 80@1 90
Hungarian	1 75@2 00

STARCH—Stocks are ample and prices are unchanged. Sales pure starch are made at 6½@7½c per lb. Gloss starch commands 10@12½c, and corn starch 10@12c per lb.

SEED POTATOES—Are in good request, with stocks fully up to the demands of the trade. Prices rule steady with the exception of pink eyes, which are quotably a shade lower. We quote:

Early Goodrich per bbl	$2 25@2 50
Harrison per bbl	2 00@2 25
Buck Eye per bbl	1 75@2 00
Peach Blow per bbl	1 75@2 00
London Lady per bbl	2 00@2 25
Pink Eye per bbl	2 50@3 00
Russets per bbl	1 75@2 00
Early Rose per bbl	7 50@11 00

TINNERS' STOCKS—Are undergoing but little change, and transactions are of limited magnitude. We quote:

I. C., 10x14, C. coal	$12 50
I. X., 10x14	15 50
I. C., 14x20	13 50
I. X., 14x20	16 50
Block tin	46c
Lead	10½c
Solder	30c

TALLOW AND GREASE—The market is well supplied and prices are fully maintained. We quote tallow at 9@9½c, and grease at 8@10c per lb.

VINEGAR—Is in good request, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. We quote cider at $7@8 per bbl, crab at $9@10 per bbl, and pure apple at $11@12.

WOOL—Receipts continue liberal, and prices are fully maintained. We quote unwashed at 30@32c, and tub-washed at 51@52c per lb.

WOODEN WARE—The market during the past week has been unusually steady, though the demand has been very active. We quote:

Tubs, No. 1, per doz	$10	@10 50
" " 2, "	9	@9 50
" " 3, "	8	@8 50
Painted B'kts "	2 15	@2 25
Cedar iron b'd "	5 50	@5 60
Do. brass b'd "	8	@10 50
Churns, No. 1, "	10 50	
" " 2, "	9 50	
" " 3, "	8 50	
Assorted "	9 50	
Wash-boards "	2 40	@2 60
Seives "	2 00	@2 50

WINDOW GLASS—Prices rule steady, and the demand is very active, with transactions within the range of our quotations. We quote the following card rates, with 25 per cent. discount:

8x8 and 8x10	$4 00	14x14 and 14x24	$5 50
10x12 and 10x15	4 50	14x20 and 14x30	6 50
10x16 and 10x18	5 00	16x18 and 16x24	6 50
10x20 and 10x24	5 50	18x20 and 18x30	6 50
12x20 and 12x30	6 50	20x30 and 30x30	7 00

Louisville Dry Goods Market.

The market during the past week has been very active, and from appearances the spring trade will be extensive. Dealers are making preparations to meet the requirements of the trade, and the prices of prints have declined fully ½ to 1c per yard. We quote:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.	
G't Western	15¼
Anchor	15½
Penn Mills	15½
Laurel Hill	15¼
Macon	15½
Tallassee	15½
Kennedale	15½
Annis	15½
Jewell	14½
Osnaburgs, 7-8	18@21
do 4-4	25
Pepperell E, fine	15½
do R	14½
do O	13½
do N	12½
BLEACHED.	
Blackstone	15½
Hope	15
Langdon, 36 inch	16
do 54 inch	[illegible]
Lonsdale	[illegible]
Wamsutta	20
N. Y. Mills	22½
Pepperell 6-4	25
do 7-4	37
do 9-4	49½
do 10-4	52½
do 11-4	—
TICKINGS.	
Conestoga, m'd	25
do extra	30
Everett	31
Falls City	27½
do A	30
do A A	36
do A A A	35
Minnehaha	40
STRIPES.	
Amoskeag	25
Albany	22
American	16
BROWN DRILLS.	
Pepperell	17½
Starz	17½
Winthrop	17½
DENIMS.	
Orden A brown	20
Albany blue	15
Amoskeag	28½
GINGHAMS.	
Glasgow	17½
Hartford	17

Lancaster	18
Scotch	27½@32
WORSTED BRAIDS.	
Common colors	75
High colors, No 53	75
CANTON FLANNEL.	
Hamilton brown	22
Amoskeag	22½
PRINTED CHALLIES.	
Manchester	21
Imperial	21
PAPER CAMBRICS.	
English	11 @12
Portland	10 @11
PRINTS.	
Allens	11½
Amoskeag	10½
Cocheco	13
Dunnels A	[illegible]
Lon. mourning	11½
Merrimac D	11½
Pacific	11½
Garner frocks	11½
Victory	10
Bedford	8½
American	11½
Arnolds	10
Dunnels	11½
Hamilton	11½
Lancaster	11½
Merrimac W	14
Richmonds	11½
Spragues fancy	11
Wamsutta	8
CORSET JEANS.	
Bates	14
Pepperell	16½
Amoskeag	15@17
do satin	19
SPOOL COTTON.	
Clark's 6-cord	90
do enameled	60
Stafford Bros	50
Brooks	1 00
Green & Daniels	50
Stewart's	50
J. & P. Coats	90
Hadley	50
Willimantic, 6 cd.	90
do enameled	50
Orr & McNaught	1 60
JEANS.	
Kentucky	30@60
Eastern	20@35

Louisville Drug Market.

Dealers report this market for the last week very active, and anticipate a busy time. The market has been very steady, and prices have undergone but little change. Stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. We notice a slight decline in opium and quinine. We quote

Alum	$ 5½@	6¼
Calomel, lb	95 @	1 00
Camphor, lb	90 @	95
Cochineal, lb	1 20 @	1 25
Chloroform, lb	1 40 @	1 50
Copperas, bbls, lb	2¾@	
Copperas, kegs, lb	3½@	
Cream Tartar, pure	46 @	48
Gum Opium, lb	13 00 @	
Indigo, lb	1 00 @	1 75
Licorice, Calab, lb	45 @	48
Magnesia, crb., 2 oz., lb (Jennings)	45 @	48
Morphine, P. & W., oz	9 50 @	
Madder, lb	20 @	21
Oil, Castor, No. 1, gal	2 40 @	2 50
Oil, Sweet, gal	1 25 @	1 50
Oil, Olive, gal	2 25 @	3 50
Oil, sperm, gallon	2 00 @	2 25
Oil, tanners', gallon	85 @	1 00
Oil, bergamot, pound	6 50 @	
Oil, cassia, pound	4 25 @	4 50
Oil, lemon, pound	4 00 @	4 75
Quinine, P. & W., ounce	2 30 @	
Rosin, bbl	3 75 @	4 00
Soap, castile, Fr	16 @	17
Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, lb	6¼@	
Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb	6 @	6¼
Soda, sal, pound	4½@	5
Soda, ash, pound	5¼@	
Salts, epsom, pound	5¼@	
Snuff, maccaboy, pound	80 @	85
Snuff, Garrett's pack, gross	15 50 @	16 00
Snuff, Garrett's bottles, dozen	4 12½@	4 25
Sulphur, roll, pound	7 @	
Saltpeter, commercial, pound	9 @	10½
Saltpeter, pure, pound	18 @	20
Turpentine, bbls, gallon	60 @	
Turpentine, cans, gallon	65 @	
Venetian red, English, bbls, lb	4 @	
Venetian red, English, kegs, lb	5 @	5½

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market during the week ending this evening has been moderately active, and prices have undergone no special change. The demand for all grades of sound tobacco continues good, but for frozen lugs there is little inquiry, and prices are nominal.

The following is an exhibit of the sales at the six auction warehouses for the week ending this evening and for the current tobacco year:

	Sales for the week.	Sales for the year.
Pickett House	193	2,110
Ninth-street House	186	1,570
Louisville House	174	1,468
Farmers' House	156	1,165
Boone House	138	999
Planters' House	47	353
Hhds	891	7,665

The sales to-day amounted to 106 hhds, with rejection of bids on 7 hhds.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 43 hhds: 9 hhds Henderson county leaf, $19, 18, 8 90, 8 80, 8 40, 8 10, 8 10, 8, 8; 3 hhds Henderson county trash and frozen, $6 90, 5 80, 4 10, 5 95, 5 20, 4 15, 6, 5 70; 1 hhd Bart county lugs, $6 20; 1 hhd Hardin county frozen, $3 50; 1 hhd Marion county lugs, $6 60; 6 hhds Spencer county (Indiana) leaf and lugs, $8, 7 40, 7 80, 6, 4 05; 2 hhds Henry county leaf, $9 60, 8 40; 7 hhds Henry county lugs and frozen, $3 75, 4 25, 7 70, 3 75, 7, 3 00, 4 80; 3 hhds Owen county leaf, $12, 10, 8 90; 4 hhds Owen county lugs and frozen, $6 50, 5 40, 4 90, 5 80.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 15 hhds: 2 hhds frozen lugs, Indiana, $3 50, 4; 2 hhds trash, Henderson county, $5 70, 5 65; 2 hhds trash, Davie's county, $6 90, 8 90; 2 hhds lugs, Henry county, $8 10, 5 75; 2 hhds low leaf, Breckinridge county, $8 60, 8 10; 2 hhds common leaf, Henderson county, $9 90, 9 50, 9; 1 hhd lugs, Hancock county, $7 75; 1 hhd leaf, Breckinridge county, $10 25.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 20 hhds—14 hhds Owen county lugs and leaf at $15 75, 9 20, 9 10, 15 00, 7 50, 7 30, 7 80, 6 50, 7 50, 9 00, 7 20, 12 50, 8 20, 8 30; 1 hhd factory trash at $3 30; 1 hhd of Hart county lugs at $6 30; 2 hhds Barren county old leaf at $10 75, 12 50; 2 hhds of Henry county lugs at $4 00, 4 60.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 18 hhds—2 hhds Hancock county new leaf at $8 00, 9 25; 6 hhds Webster county new lugs at $6 50, 6 75; 2 hhds of Webster county new common leaf at $7 80, 8 60. 1 hhd new frosted lugs from Spencer county, Ind., at $4 55; 2 hhds Breckinridge county new lugs at $6 10, 6 30; 3 hhds old leaf at $10 25, 12 12.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 10 hhds—3 hhds Clarksville leaf at $8, 11 50; 2 hhds factory lugs at $4 75, 4 70; 4 hhds Kentucky river lugs and leaf at $7 50, 6 60, 10 00, 8 20; 2 hhds Indiana at $4 75, 7 70.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market to-day has been very quiet, not owing to the freight blockade on the Louisville and Nashville railroad to-day, but customers in the interior South have been delayed so long that in many instances they have been compelled to countermand their orders. Dealers report the market very quiet and dull, and transactions are of limited magnitude. The latest advices from other points report the market dull and prices unsettled.

MESS PORK—Is in light request, and stocks are amply sufficient to meet the demand of customers. Transactions are of limited magnitude, within the range of our quotation. We quote at $27 50@28 per bbl in round lots and on orders. Rump is in ample supply at $22@23 per bbl for the various grades.

BACON—Stocks are very light and a moderate demand is reported, with transactions within the range of our quotations. Sales include 11 casks clear sides at 15½@15¾c, and 10 casks clear ribbed sides at 15½@15¾c, and 10 casks shoulders at 12½@13½c per lb, packed. Hams are in good demand, with sales at 18@19½c per lb for sugar-cured hams, packed and loose.

BULK MEATS—Are in good request, and prices rule steady, with stocks sufficient to meet the demands of the trade. We quote clear sides at 15@15¼c, clear rib at 14⅞@15¼c, with sales of 12 casks at quotations. Shoulders command 10½@11¼c per lb, packed, with sales within the range of our quotations.

LARD—Prices rule steady, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade, with transactions within the range of our quotations. Sales of tierce prime leaf are made at 17½@18½c in round lots and on orders. We note sales of 50 kegs prime leaf lard at 17@17½c per lb.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—Dealers report the market to-day very active on account of the opening of the railroad for the accommodation of merchants to send forward orders to their customers in the interior South. Stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade, with the exception of low grades being very scarce, and prices rule firm, though not quotably higher. Sales include 450 bbls assorted grades at quotations; 200 bbls fancy at $7 25, and 250 bbls No. 1 at $6 25 per bbl. We quote:

Fine	$4 25@4 50
Superfine	4 50@4 75
Extra	4 75@
Extra family	5 @5 50
A No. 1	5 50@6 25
Fancy	6 50@7 25
Rye Flour	5 75@6 00
Buckwheat	7 50@8 00

GRAIN—WHEAT—Transactions to-day were of limited magnitude, within the range of our quotations. Dealers report stocks ample, and prices are unsettled, owing to the inactivity in the market. We quote red, white, and amber at $1 10@1 20 per bu from store, and $1 00@1 05 per bu on arrival.

OATS—Stocks are reported fully up to the demand of the trade, with liberal receipts, and transactions within the range of our quotations. Prices rule steady, with sales of 500 bushels of oats in bulk at 57c per bushel. We quote white and black seed oats in sacks at 70@65c per bushel. Feed oats command 61@65c per bushel, sacks included, and in bulk at 55@57c per bushel.

CORN—The demand continues very active, and, as dealers were permitted to send forward orders to their customers, for a portion of the day the market presented quite an animated appearance. Prices rule firm, though not quotably higher. Sales include 3,500 bushels shelled corn, sacks inclusive, at 86c per bushel. We quote choice shelled corn at 85c, sacks included, and inferior grades at 80c from store; ear corn is steady at 77@80c per bushel from store and 70@75c on arrival.

RYE—Continues in good jobbing demand and prices are fully maintained, with transactions within the range of our quotations. We note sales 150 bu rye at 85c per bu. We quote on arrival at 80@85c per bu, and on orders from store commands 87@90c per bu.

BARLEY—Dealers report an active demand and receipts are liberal, with stocks fully up to the requirements of the trade. Transactions to-day were of limited magnitude, within the range of our quotations. We quote at 85c@$1 15 per bu, and spring barley commands $1@1 10 per bu from store, and fall at $1 20@1 30 per bu.

MALT—Stocks are ample and a moderate demand is reported, with transactions of limited magnitude within the range of our quotations. We quote fall at $1 50 per bu, spring at $1 25, corn at $1 25, rye at $1 15. Canada at $1 50@1 60, and oat malt at 60c per bu.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—SAMUEL BOOKER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, March 4, 1870.

CATTLE—Receipts of cattle for the week ending to-day were heavier than they have been for several weeks past, and have been changing hands tolerably lively, though at the end of the week we find a great many left over unsold. Owing to the heavy rush on the market, we will have to quote butchers' cattle ¼@½c lower than last quotations, and selling rather dull, while shipping cattle hold their own and sell about as fast as they arrive. We quote butchers' cattle—inferior and rough at 3½@4½c, medium at 4½@4¾c, and best grades at 5½@6½c; shipping cattle at 6@7¼c, and No. 1 bluegrass cattle at 7½c.

HOGS—The receipts of this class of stock have fallen off to a great extent since last report, owing to the dullness of the market. Markets East seem to be on the decline all the time, and have their influence on our market, and drovers, not meeting with as ready sales and high figures as previously, don't seem disposed to bring them in very freely; consequently, we have to quote a little on the decline. We quote hogs at 6½@7½c for light, 7½@8c for medium, and 8½@8¾c for the best qualities of smooth and well-fatted heavy hogs. Some few sales of very extra hogs in small lots to butchers have been made at 9c. But few left over unsold.

SHEEP—The receipts of this class of stock have been some heavier than previously, and have sold very readily at fair prices. We quote common and rough at 3@4c, medium at 4½@4¾c, the best qualities of heavy and well-fatted at 5½@6½c, and extra at 7c. But few in pens unsold.

HORSES AND MULES—The receipts of this stock are gradually falling off all the time, and there is not much demand for any but broke mules. This kind of stock will still bring a good price. There is some demand now for mares, and several car loads have past through here on their way to Southern markets during the past week.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK-YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

During the past week ending this evening there has been a large run of all kinds of live stock, and the market has been dull and drooping. The markets East would not justify speculators at prices asked by holders of stock; consequently, there has been but little activity in the market and a large amount accommodated from day to day.

CATTLE—The receipts have been large and the market has not been very brisk, owing to the unfavorable news from the Eastern markets. Sellers worked hard to sustain the market, but there was such a large number of common and medium stock on sale that they found it impossible to do so, and with rather poor grace they at last yielded the point by reducing rates fully 25 to 50 cents. There was no premium or fancy stock on sale and but a few of really choice, and those were readily taken on New York account at $6 50@7 25. There was a fair inquiry for good fleshy steers on local account, and for such points cast as seemed to be the best market, and for lots 1,100 to 1,250 $5 50@6 50 was paid. Stock steers and medium grades butchers' steers of 900 to 1,100 pounds average, $5 50@6 were the ruling figures. It was on this last-mentioned class and on common mixed lots that the reduction in prices were particularly felt. S. Bills has shipped 18 car loads this week to the Eastern market, averaging 1,450 lbs. We now quote prices and grades: Good to choice steers—This description includes smooth and well fattened steers of fair to good quality 2 to 7 years old, of 1,200 to 1,500 lbs average, and were in good demand and firm at $6 75@7 50; second-class stock, such as are fat, 3 to 7 years old, 1,100 to 1,400 lbs, were slow of sale at $5 50@7. Medium and fair butchers' steers—This includes rough, fleshy steers of 2 to 4 years old, of 900 to 1,200 lbs average, such as are usually taken by butchers. These were largely in excess of the demand, and sellers found it hard to work them off at $5@6. Stock steers—This description includes thrifty steers of 3 to 4 years old, of 800 to 1,000 lbs average; for such stock $5@5 75 is paid. Cows and heifers—This class were in excess of the demand, and sold at $4 50@5 50 for medium, and choice to extra $6@6 50. Common stock or tailings were hard to work off at $3 50@5. These was little or no inquiry for milch cows, and they sold for $35@70, owing to quality.

SHEEP—The market remains firm, and demand in excess of receipts. We quote for common $3 50@4, and heavy $5@7 per cwt. gross.

HOGS—The receipts have been large, and the market has remained dull during the entire week. The markets East are depressed, owing to the hog product being very low. This has been caused by the steady decline in gold. We now quote for light, half-fatted $6 50@7, medium $7 50, and heavy $8@8 50. A few retailed to butchers at $9, but they were regarded as No. 1 lard hogs.

HORSES AND MULES—There have but a few car loads arrived at this points, and the shipments South may be regarded as over. We hear that the market South has improved, and a better feeling exists here for good broke mules. They must be aged and in good condition. There is now no detention in transportation for stock South.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	919
Sheep	707
Hogs	1,040
Horses and mules	123
Total	2,789

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Receipts of beeves for the week 40,000, of which about 1,000 went through to New York in first hands. Demand not brisk, but prices are ¼@½c higher, and the stock for the most part of fair marketable quality. B. Brady sold 50 Michigan, averaging 900, at 5¾c. P. D. Yeoman, 75 Illinois, averaging 1,200, at 8¾c. Geo. Kale, 18 Canada, averaging 1,150, at 7¾c; 18, averaging 1,008, at 7¼c. W. H. Coon, 18, averaging 950, at 7¼c. M. Burns, 30 State, averaging 1,500, at 7c. J. Smith, 50 Canada, averaging 800, at 5¾c. George Dewey, 16 State, averaging 1,500, at 8¾c. W. Thompson, 18 Michigan, averaging 1,050, at 7c; 14 averaging 1,325 at 6¾c; 57 Canada, averaging 1,150 at 7¾c; 17 averaging 900 at 6¾c; 15, Michigan, averaging 1,200 at 7¾c. Geo. Rice, 57 Canada, averaging 950, at 7c.

The market for sheep is brisk and prices for good are a shade higher, while inferior are a ¼c lower. Sales of 5,000 Michigan at 8¾c, and 9c for extra Canada averaging 130 lbs.

Only 1,200 hogs received during the week, nearly all of which went through.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—Receipts of beeves, 4,700 head, generally of poor marketable quality. About 1,200 went through to New York in first hands. The demand for Brighton is good. Prices are ¼@½c per lb lower. J. Donce sold 18 Canada, averaging 1,300, at $7 43. A. Sinclair sold 19, averaging 1,050, at 7¾c. W. H. Thompson sold 18 Illinois, averaging 1,260, at 8¾c. J. Bells sold 22 Kentucky, averaging 1,520, at $7 85. Livingston & Rosenthal sold 82 Michigan, averaging 1,220, at 7¾c; 26, averaging 910 lbs, at 6¾c, 58 Illinois, averaging 1,200 lbs, at 7¾c; 14 Kentucky, averaging 1,470, at 8¾c; 29, averaging 1,425, at 8¾c. J. B. Abber, 18 Illinois, averaging 1,250, at 8c; 26 averaging 1,300, at $8 20. S. Housley, 30 averaging 1,250, at $8 45; 27, averaging 1,165, at 7¾c; 13 rough oxen, averaging 1,500, at 6¾c. M. C. Gillice, 20 Canada, averaging 1,020, at 7c. W. Gordon, 50, averaging 1,200, at 7¾c. About 2,000 head have changed hands here. Sheep are down ¼@½c per lb. The demand is slow except for Brighton. Prices range from 5@9¼c, the outside for extra choice Canada averaging 144. Receipts 14,800.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 4.

CATTLE—The 91 cars or 1,550 cattle at to-day make a slow market, but they all sold at a slight decline. No prime stock offered. The range was from 13c to 16c. A car of Missouri cattle, 1,170 lbs alive, selling at 16c, 57 lbs per cwt; 3 Illinois steers of 7½ cwt sold at 15@15c. The supply of the week is 6,250 head. A snow storm setting in this afternoon hurried sales, butchers fearing a blockade.

SHEEP—Seven cars arrived to-day and everything has been sold off clean. The market was active at ¼c advance: a car of 109 lbs Ohio selling at 8¾c; a car of 80 lbs at 7c, with some of 74 lbs at 6½c.

HOGS—Arrival of 11 cars. Two cars Ohio stillers, 160 lbs, at $8 90 per cwt. Dressed are unchanged but weak.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 5—P. M.

Affairs in Wall street were generally quiet to-day owing to a halt in the downward course of the gold premium. The general disposition is to await the action of the Senate on Monday in regard to the funding bill, which promises to be the pivot upon which the gold market will turn. At the close of the day there was more animation and activity in the Gold Room, which was the result of a vague rumor that a bull combination had been formed. The events of next week promise to be exciting. The shrinkage in values has stimulated trade and the amount of merchandise distributed from this point this week is larger than any previous one since the opening of the year.

Rumors are afloat of the coming consolidation of the Union and Central Pacific railroads, but they lack authentication.

Money easy at 4@5 per cent on call. The bank statement is favorable, showing a gain in the reserve.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	[illegible]
do increase	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
do increase	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]
do decrease	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
do increase	[illegible]
Legal-tenders	[illegible]
do increase	[illegible]

Sterling firmer at 8½@8¾.

Gold is higher with an unsettled feeling, opened at 115⅜, declined 115, fell to 115⅜, and closed at 115⅜, with more activity toward the close. The carrying rates were 4@6 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day were $[illegible]. The exports of coin to-day were $[illegible]. Governments are steady and firm.

Coupons '81	[illegible]	Coupons '67	[illegible]
" '62	[illegible]	Coupons '68	[illegible]
" '64	[illegible]	Ten-forties	[illegible]
" '65	[illegible]	Currency 6s	[illegible]
Coupons '65, new	[illegible]		

State bonds firmer, with a large advance in Virginias, owing to heavy purchases on London account and the prospect of a settlement of the differences between Virginia and West Virginia.

Missouri	[illegible]	New Virginia	[illegible]
Old Tenn	[illegible]	Old N Carolina	[illegible]
New Tenn	[illegible]	New N Carolina	[illegible]
Old Virginia	[illegible]	Louisiana	[illegible]

Stocks are firm and the fluctuations slight. The principal transactions were in Northwestern, Vanderbilt shares and Rock Island.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	[illegible]	Illinois Cen'l	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]	Pittsburg	[illegible]
Western U Tel.	[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Water Power	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Hartford & E.	[illegible]	To. & Wabash	[illegible]
Adams Ex	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo	[illegible]	Ft Wayne	[illegible]
Amer. Ex	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
U. S. Ex	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
N. Y. C. consol'd	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	Ohio and Mis.	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	New Jersey C.	[illegible]
Hudson scrip	[illegible]	C. C. & C.	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	St. Joseph pref.	[illegible]
Michigan Cen'l	[illegible]	C. C. and I. C.	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	Iron Mountain	[illegible]

Copper at Boston—Calumet 80; Copper Falls —; Franklin 8; Hecla 5; Quincy 18.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry goods	$2,[illegible]
General merchandise	4,357,[illegible]
Sub-treasury balance, gold	$[illegible]
Currency	[illegible]
General balance	[illegible]

The receipts from customs during the week were $[illegible]. The disbursements of coin interest, chiefly on 10-40s, was $[illegible].

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 5—P. M.

COTTON—Market heavy; sales of 3,500 bales at 23½c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts 7,000 bbls; market active and without decided change; sales of 7,800 bbls at $4 65@4 90 for superfine State and Western; $4 85@5 20 for common to choice extra State; $4 80@5 10 for common to choice extra Western; $5 25@5 50 for good to choice white wheat extra; $5 00 for common to choice round-hoop Ohio; $5 25@6 15 for common to fair extra St. Louis, and $6 20@6 50 for good to choice do, closing steady, including 2,000 bbls extra State at $5 delivered. Rye flour firmer; sales of 250 bbls at $4 50@5 25.

WHISKY—Market without decided change; sales of 250 bbls at $1 00 for Western free.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat 11,000 bush; market better but quiet; sales of 21,000 bush at $1 15 for No 2 & R spring; $1 17@1 18 for choice No 1 Minnesota delivered; $1 20@1 25 for winter red and amber Western; $1 30 for amber Tennessee, and $1 40@1 45 for choice white State. Barley dull and lower; sales of 8,000 bush at 88@90c for 2-rowed State, and $1 00@1 05 for Canada West. Barley malt quiet. Receipts of corn 4,000 bush; very scarce and 1c better; sales of 14,000 bush at 95@96c for new mixed Western; $1 01@1 04½ for old do in store and afloat; $1 05 for new Pennsylvania yellow. Receipts of oats 4,000 bush; market heavy; sales of 17,000 bush at 58@60c for Western, and 62@63c for Ohio; 64@65c for State.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; sales 50 hhds Cuba at 9½@10c. Molasses dull.

PETROLEUM—Heavy at 15½c for crude, and 30½@31c for refined.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole active at 26@27c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light weights, and 26@27½c for middle do; 25@26c for heavy do; 26@27c for California light weights; 26c for middle do, and 25@26c for heavy do.

COAL—Quiet.

WOOL—Firm for high grades; sales of 300,000 lbs at 47@50c for domestic fleece; 50c for unwashed; 45@48c for pulled; 20@30c for Texas; 18@30c for California; 30@37c for Mestiza; 20@25c for Smyrna.

HOPS—Quiet.

OILS—Linseed dull.

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade firmer; sales of 90 bbls at $26 50@26 75 for new mess, $24 50@25 for prime and $23 00@24 for prime mess; also 1,250 bbls of new mess, seller March, April and May, at $26 75@27. Beef steady; sales of 200 bbls at $8@12 for new plain mess, and $12@14 50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef dull; sales of 20 tcs at $21@25 for prime mess, and $24@25 for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales of 150 bbls at $25@30 for new. Cut meats steady; sales of 150 packages at 10½@11½c for shoulders and 15@16¾c for hams. Middles dull; sales of 40 boxes long clear on private terms. Dressed hogs quiet at 11@11½c for Western. Lard heavy; sales of 475 tierces at 15½@16¼c for steam, and 15@15¾c for kettle rendered; also 150 tcs steam, seller 4 months, at 14½c.

BUTTER—More steady at 14@30c for Ohio and 20@40c for State.

CHEESE—Dull at 14½@17¼c.

METALS—Sheathing copper quiet at $32. Ingot copper dull and drooping at 22c for Lake Superior and Baltimore. Pig iron in fair request at $30@32 for Scotch, and $31@32 for American. Bar iron dull at $82 50 for refined English and American. Sheet iron quiet at 11@11¼c, gold, for Russia. Nails quiet at $4 50 for cut, $6 for clinch and 28@32c for horse-shoe.

LATEST—4 P. M.

FLOUR—Closed steady with an export demand for low grades extra.

GRAIN—Wheat a shade firmer at $1 15@1 18 for No 2 spring, and $1 20@1 30 for winter red and amber Western. Rye dull and nominal. Oats dull and heavy at 58@60c for Western and 61@63c for Ohio. Corn scarce and very firm at 95@96c for sound new mixed Western; old $1 03½ in store; $1 04½ afloat.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull for mess at $26 75 bid and $27 asked. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Bacon dull and nominal. Lard more active and firmer; sales of 2,000 tcs prime steam, seller April and May, at 14½c.

EGGS—In fair request at 27@28c.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, March 5.

COTTON—Nominal. Receipts 1,346 bales; exports 190 bales.

FLOUR—$5@7.

GRAIN—Corn 84@85c. Oats 65c.

HAY—$28.

BRAN—$25.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull at $28 50. Lard 15@16c. Bacon quiet: shoulders 13c, sides 17c. Bulk shoulders 11c; sides 15½c.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL, by
DANIEL JAMES,
Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, March 1, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Salter, &c., vs. Salter's creditors, &c., Fayette; reversed.
Bradley vs. same, Fayette; reversed.
Simpson, &c., vs. same, Fayette; reversed.
Perkins vs. Harris, administrator, &c., Fayette; reversed.
Bridgewater vs. Bradshaw, Adair; reversed.
Gruelle, &c., vs. Simon, &c., Pendleton; reversed.
Kohl vs. O'Neal, Henderson; reversed.
Crigler vs. Lockard, &c., Boone; reversed.
Keith et al. vs. Wilson, Fulton; reversed.

FRANKFORT, March 2, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Taylor vs. Taylor, Henderson; reversed.
Christopher's administrators vs. Christopher, Henderson; reversed.
Nisbet, &c., vs. Jackson, Hopkins; reversed.
Glover vs. McCoy, Caldwell; affirmed.
Gilmore vs. Hoskins, Daviess; affirmed.
Boyd vs. Steel, &c., Christian; affirmed.
Nesler's administrator vs. Smith, Henderson; affirmed.
Sneed's heirs vs Payne's administratrix, Henderson; reversed.

FRANKFORT, March 3, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Garmon vs. Williams, &c., Metcalfe; reversed.
Jones, &c., vs. Jones, Christian; reversed.
Rhoads vs. Nall, McLean; reversed.
Coats vs. Turner, Madison; reversed.
Brown vs. Parker, &c., Union; reversed.
Miller vs. [illegible], Montgomery; affirmed.

FRANKFORT, March 4, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Parker vs. Melton, Webster; affirmed.
Holeman vs. Holeman's heirs, &c., Union; reversed.
Leiber vs. Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, McCracken; reversed.
Shaw, &c., vs. Dixon, &c., Henderson; reversed.
Hewlett vs. Ashby, Hopkins; affirmed.
Carson, &c., vs. Gilbert, &c., Logan; affirmed.
Feits vs. Covington, Logan; reversed.
Seminon vs. Woodson, Webster; reversed.

FRANKFORT, March 5, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Whayne vs. Howard & Bro., Henderson; affirmed.
Anderson vs. Bigger, &c., McCracken; reversed.
Milliken vs. Dinning, Simpson; affirmed.
James vs. Kuykendall, Webster; affirmed.
Burgess vs. Hutchison, Daviess; reversed.
Blythe vs. Hardy, &c., Calloway; reversed.
Vick vs. Barclay, Logan; reversed.
Eastham vs. Joplin, &c., Rockcastle; affirmed.

River and Weather.

LOUISVILLE, March 7.

THE RIVER was quite at a stand when we left the wharf last evening, and the prospect indicated a rise. The weather was damp all day yesterday, with occasional falls of rain. There is ten feet in the canal and eight in the chute.

BIRTHS.

STOLWORTHY—On the 24th ult., the wife of Geo. Stolworthy, of Paris, of a son.

ELLIOTT—To the wife of Ben. T. Elliott, near Bridgeport, on the 28th ult., a son.

YEAGER—In Danville, on the 2d ult., to the wife of John T. Yeager, a son—SILAS.

SARGENT—To the wife of J. P. M. Bird Sargent, near Bridgeport, on the 3d inst., a son.

MARRIED.

GARNER—JONES—On the 1st day of March, 1870, at the residence of the officiating minister, Rev. J. Hockersmith, Mr. MARTIN GARNER and Miss MARGARETTE E. JONES, all of this city.

DOLFINGER—DETCHEN—On the 3d inst., by Rev. John B. Heywood, OTTO DOLFINGER and MATTIE H. DETCHEN, all of this city.

DIED.

O'BANNON—At his residence, near O'Bannon's Station, Jefferson county, Ky., March 23, L. D. O'BANNON, in the 58th year of his age.

McCUE—At the residence of her son-in-law, Patrick Donohue, on the 28th of February, 1870, Mrs. CATHARINE McCUE, aged 74 years.

STEELE—On Monday morning, Feb. 28, of congestion of the brain, in the 28th year of his age, WM. STEELE, late of Preston Pans, Scotland.

DICK—On Tuesday, March 1, at 10 P. M., Mrs. BARBARA DICK, aged about 96 years.

GIBSON—To the wife of Colonel Hart Gibson, of Woodford, a son.

RUBY—At 5½ o'clock on the 3d inst., after a brief illness, LILLIE, infant daughter of William and Mary Ruby.

WILLETT—At the residence of his son-in-law, H. H. Sale, March 3, 1870, JOHN S. WILLETT, in the 77th year of his age.

KAVANAUGH—On Saturday morning, the 5th inst., MICHAEL KAVANAUGH, aged 55 years.

WILSON—Near Springfield, Mo., February 23, 1870, of pneumonia, Mrs. ELIZABETH A. WILSON, wife of Singleton C. Wilson, M. D., in the 24th year of her age.

VOLLMER—At his residence, in this city, at 8½ o'clock on the evening of the 4th, Mr. JACOB JOHN VOLLMER, aged 62 years, 1 month, and 23 days.

RAPHAEL—Died in this city, on the 13th of January, 1870, Mrs. JENNIE WYLIE, wife of Mr. R. W. Raphael, a native of Mobile, Ala.

CASPARI—At his residence, in Pewee Valley, on Saturday morning, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, of typhoid pneumonia, EDWARD CASPARI, M. D., in the 61st year of his age.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PAPER OUT—Fact, Fun, and Fancy. Rich, Rare, and Racy Stories, Wit and Humor, Prize Puzzles, &c., being just the paper for everybody. Only 25 cents a year! and the "Money Maker's Manual," consisting of 40 valuable receipts, secrets, &c., free to each subscriber. Handsome premiums to clubs. Specimens, six cents. Say where you saw this. Address UNION BANNER, Belfast, Me. mh2 wf

CUPID NOTE PAPER—With poetical readings printed in gold, appropriate for correspondence of young persons. By mail, prepaid, 25 cts. per quire. Address L. A. PITTMAN, 8 West Third st., Cincinnati. mh2 wf

FOR SALE—A FRAME DWELLING—Containing six rooms, store-house, stable, lot, and garden, in the town of Consolation, Shelby co., Ky., one mile from Bagdad, on the Louisville and Lexington R. R. For particulars call on or address GEORGE CHRISMAN, Bagdad, Ky. fe28 d6&w1

To Capitalists.

IF the undersigned be liberally rewarded, he will show to anyone three sites of sufficient overshot water-power to run any kind of a factory, possessing a fall of 40 or 50 feet in less than 100 yards of the fountain, with great facilities for building. For further particulars, address REV. S. M. GRAHAM, South Butler, Ala. mh3 wf

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—The beautiful and highly improved residence of A. A. Daily, consisting of 17 acres of choice land, with abundance of fruit and water, situated on the Louisville and Taylorsville turnpike, 11 miles from the city, in one of the best sections in the State, and a splendid location for a physician, gardener, or nurseryman. For particulars apply on the premises or direct letters to Wilsonville, Spencer co., Ky. fe4 d7t&w1

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE LOU., CIN. AND LEX. R. R. Co., }
LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 23, 1870. }

A MEETING of stockholders in the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in the city of Louisville, on Wednesday, the 23d day of March, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., upon the request of the Directors, for the purpose of considering and voting upon the acceptance of certain amendments to the charter of said company enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky at its present session. fe24 d&wtd S. GILL, Pres't.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD Co.

THE interest coupons due 1st March, 1870, of the bonds of the counties of Muhlenburg, Caldwell, and McCracken, and interest coupons due 1st April of Grayson county and the town of Elizabethtown, will be paid on presentation at this office after maturity. A. A. GORDON, Sec'y. fe19 d&wtAp1

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE. A Family School for Boys.

Location unsurpassed, beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., fe15 d&w4m Newburgh, N. Y.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Special Notice.

It is with more than ordinary interest that we invite the attention of our friends to the advertisement of the "GREAT HENDERSON COUNTY, (KY.) SCHEME," which we give a prominent position in our columns to-day. This is not one of the petty "gift" or "lottery" affairs which dishonest rascals so often attempt to palm off upon unsuspecting people, but a straight-forward and legitimate enterprise, with a regular charter from the Legislature of Kentucky, and the full approval of all prominent officials and leading citizens in the State. We do not believe that any one so inclined will ever have a more favorable opportunity to invest FIVE DOLLARS more satisfactorily than in this Scheme. For any of our friends who may desire it, we will take pleasure in procuring tickets. We have already bought several ourselves.

Is Coming!

Dr. Bort, physician and surgeon for the eye, ear, throat, and lungs, Institute, No. 163 Fourth street, this city, and who has been so remarkably successful in the treatment of deafness, noises and discharges from the ears, catarrh, diseases of the throat, heart, and lungs, asthma and influenza, blindness from catarrh, films, apactus, &c., and all operations on the eye and ear, will be in the following places, where he can be consulted:

MARCH APPOINTMENTS.

Will be in Shelbyville, at the Armstrong House, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, March 12th, 13th, and 14th.

Again in Frankfort, Capital Hotel, Tuesday, the 15th—this day only.

Lexington, Phoenix House, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st.

Danville, Childs House, Tuesday and Wednesday, 22d and 23d.

Lebanon, Guthrie House, Thursday and Friday, 24th and 25th.

Bardstown, Murphy House, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, 26th, 27th, and 28th.

At the Institute, No. 163 Fourth street, on and after the 29th until further notice, which will appear in this paper.

Dr. Bort would remark that these visits are made from the oft-repeated solicitations of persons far and near, many of whom are unable to visit him at the Institute. Strabismus or cross-eye successfully straightened in one minute. All chronic diseases receive special attention. Hours for consultation from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. each day.

H. T. HELMBOLD, DRUGGIST,

While engaged in the drug business, discovered the superior mode of preparing Fluid Extracts. He has been established upward of NINETEEN YEARS, and in order to satisfy the most skeptical appends the following

FROM THE
LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
IN THE WORLD:

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD. He occupied the drug-store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

November 15, 1854.

☞ Among the many hair preparations in the market, it is no easy matter to decide which one of them is most desirable for use. Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer has been before the public about nine years, its virtues tested and certified to by many leading and influential physicians of New England, among whom we may name Walter Burnham, M. D., of Lowell, Mass., formerly Professor of Surgery in the Worcester Medical Institution, and in Penn University of Philadelphia, who says: "I have used it for restoring the hair, where inveterate eruptions had resisted various kinds of treatment, and found that not only was the hair beautifully restored to its original beauty, but also the disease of the scalp completely cured;" also Geo. Gray, M. D., of Nashua, N. H., the leading physician of the place where this Renewer is manufactured, speaks of the preparation in this way: "I have seen its effects in very many cases. It will certainly restore the hair to its original color, it cleans the head of dandruff, and leaves the hair soft, glossy and beautiful. I do not think its use in any way injurious, but, on the contrary, beneficial. I can, therefore, cheerfully recommend it to the public." A. A. Hayes, M. D., State Assayer of Mass., having analyzed it, assures the public, by certificate, that it is the best preparation for the intended purposes of the many he has examined.

With these assurances from such high sources, surely those who desire a perfected and reliable hair restorer can do no better than use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Restorer.

Test $5,000.

I have advertised my preparation, Helmbold's Buchu, as a cure for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsy, &c. I give the public evidence of its merits in certificates, which will be advertised in this paper Wednesday and Saturday of each week. I will wager the above sum that there is no medicine prepared for these diseases that has effected the number of cures.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
594 Broadway, New York.

The Ladies' Sorosis Club,

of New York, recently changed their discussions from woman's suffrage to hair preparations and pimple banishers. They declared that where nature had not endowed them with beauty, it was their right—yes, their duty—to seek it where they could. So they all voted that Magnolia Balm overcame sallowness, rough skin, and ringmarks, and gave to the complexion a most distingue (Sorosian) and marble-like appearance (dangerous to men, no doubt); and that Lyon's Kathairon made the hair grow thick, soft, and awful pretty, and moreover prevented it from turning gray. If the proprietors of these articles did not send the sisters an invoice, they are not smart. mh5 eod&weowlm

Wager $5,000.

In this paper I advertise certificates of cures effected by Helmbold's Buchu on Wednesday and Saturday of each week. I will wager the sum of $5,000 that there is no physician or druggist in the United States who can produce such evidence of cures in diseases of bladder, kidneys and gravel.

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold,

And similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

Wager $5,000.

Not that I like the idea, but that some may and would like the matter tested, whether Helmbold's Buchu has effected more cures than any physician or medicine in such diseases as it is recommended, no matter by who or whom made.

☞ As good as ever—as ever the best—for all lung and throat affections. A physician writes that the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it. Prices $1 and 50 cents. Cutler Brothers & Co., Boston. jl2 wlam4

☞ We call attention of wagon and carriage-makers to the advertisement of our enterprising young friend Wm. J. Fulton. Dealers in wagon and carriage material will also find it greatly to their advantage to call on him, as his stock is the largest and only complete one in the city, and prices are low.

Nineteen Years

H. T. Helmbold's Extract Buchu has been established. The certificates of cures are beyond contradiction. They will be advertised in this paper from time to time. Write any of the patients should you doubt statements.

☞ Consumptives and sufferers from debility, scrofula, throat and lung diseases, etc., will find a certain remedy in Baker's Cod Liver Oil. For thirty years it has been performing the most wonderful cures, and is now prescribed and indorsed by the best physicians throughout this country. Genuine, sweet and palatable, it can be taken where all others have been rejected. Sold by all druggists. Proprietors, John C. Baker & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. mar21 weowly

Observe that the Fac-simile of My Drug and chemical warehouse is on the wrapper of each bottle and signed H. T. Helmbold. Beware of bogus Buchu made by bogus druggists and sold under fictitious names.

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin. J. B. TILMAN, M. D.

AUGUST ELECTION.

For Congress—Third District.

We are authorized to announce J. B. HALSELL, of Warren county, as a candidate for Congress in the Third District. mh5 d&wte

We are authorized to announce Hon. J. S. GOLLADAY as a candidate for re-election to the Forty-first Congress. mh3 d&wte

☞ Glasgow Times, Russellville Herald, Bowling Green Democrat, and Franklin Sentinel copy.

WANTED—AGENTS.

$25 A DAY MADE AT HOME! 40 entirely new articles for agents. Samples sent free. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me. mh7 d&wlm

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburg, Pa., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. CAUTION—Beware of all Agents selling machines under the same name as ours, unless they can show a certificate of agency signed by us. We shall not hold ourselves responsible for worthless machines sold by other parties, and shall prosecute all parties either selling or using machines under this name to the full extent of the law, unless such machines were obtained from us or our agents. Do not be imposed upon by parties who copy our advertisement and circulars and offer worthless machines at a less price. fe3 d&wtd

$2500 TO $5000 PER YEAR—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union, to make and sell an article of daily consumption in every family. It is entirely new. Sale permanent as flour. Address LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middletown, Md. fe4 d&wly

Varnish, Paints, and Glass!

I HAVE withdrawn the entire paint business stock of Waters & Fox, and moved into the next house below, adjoining the old house of Waters & Fox, where I will be glad to meet my friends and customers. I have associated with me in this business my son, Wm. H. Fox, and Daniel B. Fox.

WM. H. FOX,
No. 259 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

March 1, 1870.

SPE[illegible]

The human [illegible] of the atmosphere [illegible] or the ground [illegible] ach, the skin, [illegible] organs are especially [illegible] variations, and the [illegible] tress tendency [illegible] which feeds and [illegible] working order. If the stomach [illegible] dered, neither the blood [illegible] thy state, and [illegible] and fluids for the [illegible] and the regularity of their flow, health [illegible] measure depends. When the air is heavily [illegible] with chilling vapors, as it often is at this season of the year, the digestion should be an object of particular care. It it is weak and languid, the whole physical structure will be enervated. If it is vigorous, the entire organization will be strong to resist the untoward and depressing influences of a damp and vitiated atmosphere. A pure and powerful tonic is therefore especially needed as a safeguard against the diseases most common in the spring, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters being the most wholesome and potent medicine of the class at present known, a course of it is particularly advisable at this period of the year. The stomach will thereby be toned and strengthened, the liver and bowels regulated, the nervous system braced up, and nature put in a state of active defense against the miasma which engenders intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatism, nervous debility, headache, hypochondria, and other complaints which are apt to assail the unprepared and unfortified organizations. The body is strengthened without exciting the brain, and consequently no unpleasant reaction follows its reviving and renovating operation. mh1 d&weod&w

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, }
July 26, }

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted wi[illegible] and method of preparing your Improved Chill Cure. I give [illegible] state that it contains no arsenic, [illegible] vegetable preparation, and has [illegible] more than ordinary merit as a [illegible] for malarious diseases. I have [illegible] several cases of chills and fever of long [illegible] some of them for years and it [illegible] case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

JUST OUT.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES

Superior to all others for [illegible] Throat, Bronchitis, and Hoarseness [illegible] ant. None cure so quick. Manufactured by RUSHTON & CO., Astor House, New York. No more of those horrid [illegible] Cubeb things. [illegible]

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are [illegible] all classes with constant employment at home [illegible] the time or for the spare moments. [illegible] profitable. [illegible] evening, and a proportional sum by devoting [illegible] to the business. [illegible] That all who see this notice may send their [illegible] business, we make this [illegible] satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble [illegible] Full particulars, a valuable sample, [illegible] work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion [illegible] published by mail. [illegible] Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

ELGIN WATCHES

MANUFACTURED BY

The National Watch Company.

All the grades of the Elgin Watches,

INCLUDING THE

"LADY ELGIN,"

READY FOR

SPRING TRADE.

The Company [illegible] call the attention of [illegible] ers to the fact that the Elgin Watches now offered have several peculiar improvements over all others and also a new

PATENT DUST EXCLUDER,

constructed as to inclose the works and form a protection against dust, enabling the movement to remain without cleaning double the time that a watch will ordinarily run without this protection.

The Company [illegible] feel confident, after having [illegible] their Watches three years in market and having [illegible] many thousands of watches, that the [illegible] that the Elgin Watches [illegible] the American [illegible] keepers now in use [illegible] for either Ladies' or [illegible] way or other use.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED [illegible]

in various parts of the [illegible] dorsed them [illegible] of Railway [illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible] roads, with [illegible] es and trains [illegible]

The following [illegible] testimonials [illegible]

UNION PACIFIC [illegible]

HON. T. M. AVERY, President National Watch Company, Chicago:

DEAR SIR—During the month that I have carried one of your "B. W. Raymond" Watches [illegible] failed to keep the time with so much accuracy as to leave nothing to be desired in regard to its reliability in time-keeping, beauty of movement and finish. Your Watches challenge my admiration, and are a pride as an American, and I am confident in all respects they will compare favorably with the best makers of the world, with similar movements, of other nations. They need only to be known to be appreciated. Yours, most respectfully, C. G. HA[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] General Supt. New York, Jan. [illegible]

T. M. AVERY, Esq.—[illegible]

DEAR SIR—The Watch made by your Company which I have carried the past two months, has kept excellent time. I have carried it frequently on engines, and have been on the road with it almost daily. During this time it has run uniformly with our standard clock. Truly yours,

J. M. TOUCEY, Gen'l Sup't.

The following dealers, in various parts of the country, have certified that they consider the Elgin Watches to be all that the Company have advertised them, as better finished, more correct, and durable than any in market of similar price, and that they have great confidence in recommending them to the public on account of their general merit:

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Send for book of styles. [illegible]

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

GRANT was a tanner.

BOLIVAR was a druggist.

MAHOMET ALI was a barber.

VIRGIL was the son of a potter.

MILTON was the son of a scavenger.

HORACE was the son of a shopkeeper.

DEMOSTHENES was the son of a cutler.

ROBERT BURNS was a plowman in Ayrshire.

SHAKESPEARE was the son of a wool stapler.

CARDINAL WOOLSEY was the son of a poor butcher.

OLIVER CROMWELL was the son of a London brewer.

WHITFIELD was the son of an innkeeper at Gloucester.

COLUMBUS was the son of a weaver, and a weaver himself.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR once sold apples on the streets of New York.

FRANKLIN was a journeyman printer, and a son of a tallow chandler and soap boiler.

CINCINNATUS was plowing in his vineyard when the Dictatorship of Rome was offered him. Therefore remember that

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

How do people manage to sleep on a spring mattress all through the winter?—[Judy.

PIERRE BONAPARTE is still on desperate deeds intent; in the event of his acquittal, he threatens to visit New York.

THE New York World has McClellan in training for the Presidential race, judging from the way it keeps inflaming the public mind about "Little Mack."

MR. GLADSTONE has the reputation of being the hardest working man in England. Even his amusements are so energetic that they seem laborious to the observer.

PRINCE ARTHUR is said to be passionately fond of dancing, and for his attentions to the Prince and for more distinguished services Mr. Thornton is to receive a baronetcy.

CALCRAFT, the English hangman, whose [illegible] of Jack Ketch himself, has retired into private life. "Age and infirmities" have rendered nerveless the cunning hand. One hundred and thirty-nine candidates.

IN organizing the Legislature of Texas recently, General Majority and Lieutenant Bayonet have unseated a large number of members duly elected and certified—all having dared to hold conservative views—and have denied them a trial or evidence or any protest on the records.

As an evidence of the interest awakened in Chinese matters, we may state that Dr. Legge's five-volume translation of "The Chinese Classics," containing the works of Confucius and Mencius, is in press. Dr. Legge is of the London Missionary Society, and his great work is highly esteemed by English scholars.

LONDON gossips are talking about the ruin of the young Duke of Hamilton, who has squandered in the brief period of one year after attaining his majority, in the society of broken-down turfmen and the most ordinary of the "unfortunates" of the other sex, a fortune of $200,000 a year, besides incurring debts amounting to half a million of dollars.

THE event most worthy of mention lately in Rome is the formation of a third party, headed by Monseigneur Spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore, whose policy will be to steer a middle course with respect to the disputed dogma of the Pope's personal infallibility, between the ultra-Romans, who favor it, on the one hand, and the liberal Catholics, represented by the French and German bishops, who follow Monseigneur Dupanloup and Cardinal Rauscher, on the other.

A SENATORIAL party by the name of Howard from the wilds of Michigan wants to cut up Texas into several States. Texas will cut up at the bare suggestion, and may conclude to go over and administer on Michigan. If Howard don't want some of Terry's Rangers to rope and drag him all the way from Michigan to a ranche out on the Clear Fork of the Brazos, he had better drop the "cutting up" business. A man with a snake around his wide-brimmed hat, two six-shooters and a pair of circular saw spurs will certainly "go for him."

MR. DION BOUCICAULT has applied for and obtained a summons against the printer and publisher of the Pall Mall Gazette for an alleged libel. It was contained in the letter of a correspondent who criticised Mr. Boucicault's play of "Formosa" in very severe terms. The special paragraphs relied upon to establish a libel are those in which the writer intimated that the dramatic author's associates were such that he was peculiarly fitted to portray the life of the low and vicious classes, and that he did not move at all in good society.

"JOSEPH JEFFERSON (Rip Van Winkle), who, with Mr. John Owens (Solon Shingle) and a number of other friends, has been for some time," says the New Orleans Picayune, "on a visit to the Teche country—where they have been indulging in hunting excursions, which, though they 'don't pay,' in a pecuniary sense, are immensely profitable as a relaxation from arduous duties—has purchased Orange Island, situate in the parish of St. Mary. We are gratified to learn that Mr. Jefferson has identified himself with the people of the South, and doubt not they will extend to him the right hand of fellowship."

THE Paris correspondent of an English journal gives hope that the reign of hideousness has wellnigh come to an end, and the fashion of woman's dress is to be simpler hereafter. Madame Ollivier's high-bodied white muslin ball dress has made a mark in the world of fashion. Simplicity and short skirts are much more prevalent than they were last winter. It was at first supposed, when Madame Ollivier went to the Tuileries dressed *a toilette de premiere communion*, that she was suffering from a sore throat; but it would now appear that the new Prime Minister wished his wife to pay the price of ladylike manners and an interesting face in making her way at court, and to be independent of the assistance of Mr. Worth.

IT is announced in the Paris journals that the young Marchioness of Hastings, the beautiful widow of the English reprobate whose death, a year or two ago, pointed a moral, is about to be married a second time, to a cousin of the Marquis of Downshire, Sir George Chetwynd. As a commentary on this alliance, it is said that very recently the statue of the Marchioness, beautifully wrought in marble, representing Grief, was erected on the tomb of her late husband in Kensal Green Cemetery. "Widowhood in effigy!" said the Princess Souvaroff, on hearing of the intended second marriage, "what practical women these English are!"

MANAGER Bateman has returned to New York from New Orleans with this story of what he saw and heard in the Legislature: A member arose and proposed to increase the pay to $8 a day. Another member strenuously opposed the motion. Member from the suburbs proposes to increase the amount to $10 a day. Immediately a big, burly, colored "gemmen" jumped upon his seat, and, in stentorian tones, delivered himself of the following: "Mr. Speaker and 'gemmen,' dis am de fust time I ebber had a chance to make ten dollars a day in my life, and I goes for dat bill shure." At last accounts the colored member had bought a $25,000 residence, saying he would "pay $10 down and de balance in a year."

THE Queen of England receives an annual allowance of £385,000, out of which, of course, the Royal households are to be maintained; the Prince of Wales receives £40,000 a year, besides a revenue from the Duchy of Cornwall, amounting to about £55,000 a year; the Princess of Wales gets £10,000 a year; the Princess of Prussia, £8,000; the Duke of Edinburgh, £15,000; Princess Louis of Hesse, £6,000; Princess Christian, £6,000; Duchess of Cambridge, £6,000, and £3,000 to her daughter; Princess Teck, £5,000; Duke of Cambridge, £12,000, besides which he receives £3,460 a year salary as Commander-in-Chief, and pay as officer of regiments to which he is attached.

JENKINS, in his account of Admiral Porter's ball, says: "There was witnessed in a marked degree a very reprehensible practice. I refer to the practice too frequently indulged, of stripping the table of flowers by those most eager to satisfy their appetites, which was exercised to a licentious degree. While hours were necessary to enable the vast throng to reach the supper table it required but a short space of time to witness the appropriation to private uses of its most expensive and attractive ornaments. It has certainly a very vulgar look, not to say worse, to see persons professing to be gentlemen scrambling for the decorations of the board, and one would suppose that ladies would prefer to be seen entering the salons of fashion with purchased floral accompaniments to leaving them with bouquets rudely filched from the table. Such scenes sometimes originate in ignorance, but are too frequently participated in by many who know enough to understand the proprieties of polite society. It is time this sort of barbarism were discontinued."

"You know," says Harper for March, "the individual who is always dilatory in making the responses? He is usually to be found in every Episcopal parish, much to the annoyance of the quiet, orderly people who unfortunately are compelled to sit near him. A man of this sort was one of the most regular (such always are regular) attendants at St. ——'s, Philadelphia; and so 'worriting' had his drawling habit become that several of the parishioners called upon the rector and requested him to 'interview' the laggard, and request him to make the responses in unison with the rest of the brethren. 'You see, my dear Sir,' said the rector, 'it is easy enough to be prompt if you will but fix your mind upon it. If you begin the General Confession promptly you will easily end with the others. Then, again, if at the Creed you commence 'I believe,' etc., promptly, why, at the proper time, you will be able to 'descend into hell' with the rest of the congregation! Now, my dear Sir, pray be a little more prompt, and do this!'"

THE COMING WOMAN.

A Romance of the XVIth Amendment.

BY HY SLOCUM.

CHAPTER I.

THE LOVERS.

"Speak, sweetest, and bid me hope?"

Such were the words that fell in honeyed accents from the lips of Zenobia De Vere, the most gifted, brilliant and promising young lawyess in the city of N——. Well, indeed, was Zenobia entitled to the proud position she had achieved, unaided, in the ranks of that exacting and jealous fraternity. Left a penniless orphan, she had surmounted, one after another, the difficulties that beset the pathway of the poor and unknown, and by her maiden plea in behalf of an innocent but too confiding youth, who had been wronged and betrayed by a wily and heartless deceiveress, she had electrified the court and jurywomen by an appeal of mingled pathos and invective, so powerful that Her Honer the Judge was dissolved in tears, and the jurywomen with difficulty restrained their inclination to scratch the defendant's rouge-tinted face, besides mulcting her in heavy damages.

Zenobia's face would hardly be deemed beautiful by those whose ideas of beauty are only satisfied by regularity of features and bloom of complexion; but the seat of a noble intellect was stamped upon her brow, while its rays beamed from her deep and eloquent eye—from both of them in fact—with a bewildering light that blinded the gazer to the composite architecture of her countenance. Many a shy, admiring glance had the stately Zenobia elicited from the timid and susceptible young gentlemen of N——; but, coolly indifferent to the shafts of Cupid, she devoted herself, with unflagging zeal and undivided heart, to her chosen profession, invulnerable, apparently, to the assaults of every passion, save ambition. Yet the time soon came, with the emotional thermometer at the boiling-point, when her earnest nature was stirred to its profoundest depths.

Clarence Fitz Howard (what a grateful flavor pervades those aristocratic names!) was the only son of a wealthy stockbrokess. While every luxury and indulgence that wealth could command had been his no precautions had been spared, by his circumspect mother, to shield him from improper associations and to protect him from the fascinations of designing fortune huntresses and unprincipled adventuresses. Nor were these precautions superfluous. To the allurement of prospective affluence Clarence added personal charms of the highest order. He was beautiful as a poet's dream. (That is supposed to be rather a nice looking mess, I believe.) The suns of twenty summers had touched his waving locks with shimmering gold—if you please; the roses of twenty summers had tinted his downy cheeks with damask hue; the skies of twenty summers had left their azure in his "darkly, deeply, beautifully blue" eyes. He was a blonde; and the wan moustache, just budding beneath his delicately chiseled alabaster nose, was a type of his coy, modest and clinging nature. This was the angelic creature who had thawed the friged hear of Zenobia. They met—the usual way. They loved—ditto. A tidal wave of the tender passion swept over Zenobia's bosom and swallowed up her stern resolve to live alone for fame; while Clarence felt himself drawn to Zenobia by that subtle influence which attracts the vine to the oak, with a tendency to twine a little. Then "eyes looked love to eyes which spake again," and, after the customary interchange of eloquent glances, Zenobia determined to remove all lingering doubts by extorting, from the lips of Clarence, a confession that might confirm her sweet hope of wearing this tender flower in her bosom. So she poured the whispered story of love into the coy but willing ear of Clarence, whose heightened color and downcast eyes swimming in unshed tears of hapiness foreshadowed the confession that trembled on his lips.

"Speak, sweetest, and bid me hope!" said Zenobia, gently clasping the hand—whiteh as the driven snow (which is much whiter than common snow)—of Clarence; "wilt though be mine!"

Faintly returning the pressure of her clasping fingers, Clarence "sighed and looked unutterable things," then hid his blushing face upon Zenobia's shoulder and, gently sighing, breathed as follows:

"Ask mamma!"

"My own!" gasped Zenobia, in a dime novel ecstacy, printing a kiss (in capitals) on the vermeil-tinctured lips of Clarence, and considerably embracing his taper waist—but custom, as well as courtesy, requires the spectator to withdraw at this interesting juncture, in all well regulated novels; and I'd rather take a walk now, any way, than to hang around any longer.

CHAPTER II.

THE CRUEL PARENT.

"So, madam, you reject my suit for the hand of your son?"

"Miss De Vere pays me a meager compliment in presuming that a Fitz Howard would permit her tender, high-bred son to marry a beggar!"

"But, madam, poor though I am, your son loves me; and to part us now would break his tender heart and cruelly"—

"Enough! Know that sooner than consent that he should wed beneath him, I would see my son droop and wither like the fragile violet with the canker at its root. I would immure him in a nunnery and leave him to pine with a green and yellow melancholy! And if he so wed in defiance of my wishes I will disown him! Good morning!"

With proud humility Zenobia submitted to this rebuff from the mother of her darling, and concentrating all her lofty spirit into one royal salute withdrew.

[I avail myself of this opportunity to mention the fact that "the course of true love never did run smooth;" in fact, to condense Shakespeare's aphorism, "she runs rily."]

Though unsuccessful in her suit, Zenobia was not disheartened; and after a few clandestine interviews with her soul's idol she persuaded the fond and yielding Clarence to take a step, the details of which I reserve for

CHAPTER III.

THE ELOPEMENT.

The gas burned dimly in the boudoir of Clarence Fitz Howard. That fair and gentle being reclined gracefully in the luxurious upholstery of a sandal wood *fauteuil*, stroking his incipent moustache with a nervous assiduity that betokened a high degree of anxious solicitude.

Glancing at the ormolu time-place that adorned a niche over his exquisitely carved and pearl-inlaid toilet case, he murmured "Eleven o'clock! the appointed hour! Why does she not come?" He had scarcely spoken when a pebble rattled lightly against the French-plate window. "Ha! the signal! 'tis she!" exclaimed Clarence, gliding with sylph-like grace to the window. With a strength borrowed from excitement he raised the sash and peered forth with his liquid orbs into the murky night.

[I would like to describe the beautifully soft picture of Clarence, framed in the window, with his fair looks thrown back from his Grecian brow and his coral lips parted expectantly, &c., but business is too pressing.]

"Hist, Clarence! Art thou there?" came a whispered tone out of the darkness.

"Zenobia! At last!" exclaimed Clarence, clasping his jeweled fingers over his left bosom and panting with agitated sensibility.

For Zenobia to elevate a ladder and scale the window was but the work of a moment; but, rapid as were the movements, she alighted upon the gorgeous velvet of the boudoir carpet only just in time to receive, in her supporting arms, the inanimate form of her Clarence, whom intense excitement had caused to swoon. Seizing a gold mounted *vinaigrette* off an arabesque stand of exquisite pattern (this completes the inventory of furniture), Zenobia lightly swung the lifeless form of Clarence across her shoulder, and vaulting through the window, rapidly descended the ladder to find herself confronted, as she reached the ground, by the majestic figure of Mrs. Fitz Howard flanked by two policeman, "Kidnappess! Burgless! unhand my son! Officers arrest her!" hissed the infuriate mother.

Depositing the insensible Clarence against the foot of the ladder, Zenobia turned with blazing eye, proudly defiant, like a lioness at bay (we all know how that is), and awaited the onset of the myrmidons, who little dreamed of the fate that awaited them in the encounter.

(*To Let.*)

[I don't like to interrupt a narrative at a point so critical, but after consulting the best models, in the Ledger and Weekly, I am driven to admit that the truly artistic mode of publishing a story is to get the readers' curiosity excited to the highest pitch, and then suddenly kick the next chapter from under them, and let them hang by the rope of anticipation until the next issue brings them a reprieve. That's the style in the Ledger and other dispensers of classic fiction. They get their readers excited—sort of tarantula-bitten—and then they are bound to have the next number, to see what bit them. The Ledger readers all have a sort of hungry, hankering expression, which they derive from the habit of looking into next week.]—[Buffalo Express.

☞ The fate of the Southern Railway bill, so far as the Kentucky House of Representatives is concerned, will be decided on Monday. The friends of the measure are still sanguine that it will have the support of a majority in the Lower House, but are not so hopeful of the Senate.—[Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday.

THE CRACK OF DOOM.

The Dissolution of the Planet We Inhabit—Professor Wurtz's Theory in Regard to the End of All Things—The Destruction of Carbon by the Mollusks—The Coming New Zoic Cycle.

"There are chemical changes now active on the earth's surface whose continuance must inevitably bring about the final extinction of man, and ultimately that of all other life upon our planet. * * * * Comparatively and geologically speaking, the end is near."

This startling announcement, made by Professor Wurtz, is, according to some authorities, based on strict deduction from physical law. Carbonic acid forms one thousandth part of the atmosphere of our globe, and is the fundamental chemical nutriment of vital existence, furnishing, as it does, the carbon to growing plants. It is evident that, compared with other constitutents of the atmosphere, this gas exists to but a very limited extent in the form in which alone it can support vegetable life, and the only means by which it is restored to the air are the combustion and decay of organic bodies, and the respiration of animals. If the gas were used only by plants, these means of its restoration to the air would be sufficient to counterbalance its consumption, and for this reason: The approximate number of living species of plants is 100,000—the individuals of each species outnumbering those of each species of animals. The number of species in the animal kingdom is, approximately, radiates, 10,000; mollusks, 20,000; articulates, 300,000; vertebrates, 21,00.—making in all 350,000. It is thus seen that, animals being so much in excess of plants, they would throw out more gas than would be sufficient to support the vegetables, taking bulk by bulk. Plants, in decaying, would restore carbon to the air, and, as nearly all that animals take from the air they restore to it, an equilibrium would be kept up. But there are other instrumentalities which are unceasingly disturbing this equilibrium and withdrawing the gas from the atmosphere. What are these instrumentalities which are thus untiringly rendering the globe unfit to support organic life?

WHAT SHELLFISH DO.

Within the sea are living beings preparing destruction to all life. The devil-fish, of which Victor Hugo has given such a romantic and horrible description, is as naught when compared with the mute, inglorious clam, and the delicious but deadly oyster, who, like the heartless monster that he is, lies in his bed and bides his time, watching in grim repose his evening prey. Babbage undertook to show that the destruction of one animal by another produced more happiness than the world would know if no such destruction went on, which was a scientific way of saying that if on animal ate, none would live, and that animals like to live. It took many pages of the Bridgewater Treatises to prove this astounding fact; but what solace is that to be eaten—although it gives moral support to the eater? We feel justified in eating oysters, but ah! to think that all the while they are nibbling at our vitals, while pretending merely to be assimilating infusoria. Yet such is the horrid fact. Disguise it as we may; shut our eyes to it; turn our back and refuse to see it—it is still there. The oysters are after us!

HOW THEY DO IT.

The ocean covers about three-fourths of the earth's surface, or 150,000,000 miles, but it is not nearly so deep. Marine animals with calcareous shells or skeletons secrete carbonates from the ocean water, the carbonic acid of these carbonates having orginally come from the atmosphere. When we consider the almost infinite number of these fish with calcareous shells or skeletons—those large fish who will take in carbon if they can get it—we must admit, with Professor Wurtz, that they are likely to cause the "great machine to run down," and let "affinity obtain its final victory over its mysterious antagonist, vitality."

Water, at ordinary temperatures, readily absorbs carbonic acid, and, under the usual pressure of the atmosphere, it takes up its own bulk of it. When the gas has passed from the water, and become a constituent of the shells of fishes, it is permanently locked there, and ever afterwards is unavailable for purpose of organic life. Thus, the water of the ocean is forced to draw from the air immediately above it, in order to maintain its regular and natural proportion of carbon. This it is constantly doing; to replace every atom of the gas which becomes shell, the ocean extracts one atom from the air, which is thus steadily rendered less and less fit for the growth of plants, and consequently less and less fit for supporting animal life.

HOW LONG HAS THIS BEEN GOING ON?

Mollusks were the very first beings who set about to take away our carbon. The most ancient forms of animal life found in the lowest fossiliferous rocks are mollusks, represented by the *lingula* and the *obolus*. Fishes in the early times were a weak and pusillanimous race, destitute of backbone—they merely had back-cartilage; but, as time went on, they, too, learned the advantage of carbon, and soon became stiff-necked and overbearing, multiplying, as they did, to an alarming extent. It is heart-rending to think of, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the first fish that had gone so far as to be true vertbrates, and have from and carbonaceous backbones appear in our own state in the coralline formation of the upper Helderberg; nor can the Catskill group be held entirely guiltless, for they soon followed. Evil is far more contagious than good. And the oysters got bigger and fatter, and more of them, and the fish became more officious, and grew and grew under the superficies of the sea; and, since that time, they have been taking away our carbon, stealthily and noiselessly, it is true, but not, therefore, less fatally.

HOW THE VEGETABLES WENT TO WORK.

Then plants followed in the conspiracy. In the old times carbon was as plentiful as heart could wish. In the carboniferous age, the earth, not content with its fishes and clams, sent out trees to rob us. Giant ferns and all imaginable shapes and forms of plants grew in rank luxuriance, and as soon as they had got all the carbon they wanted the earth shook its back and laid them away for coal. This was all very well, if it had not gone on, for it gave man a show, and when there was just enough carbon in the air to let him live he availed himself fo the opportunity and lived. But the thing is being carried too far. It should be stopped now; but, unfortunately, the fishes have the best of us. If the worst comes to the worst, we must set fire to our coal mines and release the carbon there stored, for, as Professor Wurtz says: 'Geologically speaking, the end is near.' Let man do his best to ward it off, let him build his Birminghams, his Pittsburgs, and his Sheffields, and thus endeavor to restore the rapidly vanishing equilibrium, but by so doing he is only partially and temporarily winding up the machine only to see it run down again. Nothing better could be said in conclusion than in the Professor's own words:

> In the oceanic depths, this precious constituent of the air is continually undergoing
>
> "A sea-change
> Into something rich and strange,"
>
> never to reappear in form available to life, until indeed that time shall arrive when "the elements shall melt with fervent heat;" and, when, under the influence of this heat, the calcic and magnesic carbonates shall be converted into igneous silicates, rendering up again the treasure of carbonic acid in their marble grasp, the atmospheric oxygen, representative of affinity, enemy of vitality, shall also then be at least partially withdrawn by oxidation of sulphides and of ferrous oxide; and the earth be thus far advanced in preparation for a new zoic cycle.

"Give Me a Pin, and I'll Show You a Show."

"Give me a pin, and I'll show you a show!"
My little boy shouts as he climbs my knee;
And he holds up his toy with childish joy:
"Peep through the hole and see what you'll see!"

He fancies I'm tranced with the wheeling stars
And the shifting crosses of green and gold;
But my heart looks out through the years that are gone,
And these are the pictures it sees unrolled:

A bright lad reading a pictured page
To a fair young girl, who is kneeling there—
"And when I am king you shall wear my ring,
And weave me a scarf of your waving hair!"

A bride half turned at her bridal door,
All her sweet face lit by the taper's glow
That one white hand holds, while the other enfolds
His neck, as she murmurs, "I love you so!"

A warrior armed for the morrow's field:
To his breast is clinging a weeping wife;
And she sobs, "If you fall, I will lose my all,
But, dearest, your honor is more than life."

A mother, hushing her restless babe,
Suddenly ceases the cradle-song,
And the wan lips cry, "If he comes not, I die,
For my heart is faint with watching so long!"

Ah! never those lips will greet him again:
Cold, cold is that heart as the wintry sleet,
Though her lord spurs fast through the rising blast,
Too late! too late! Nevermore shall they meet.

"Give me a pin, and I'll show you a show!"
My darling! henceforward, through life, to me,
The bravest shows that the wide world knows
Are not worth the weight of your childish fee.

—[Lippencott's Magazine.

How a Camel Goes Through the Eye of a Needle.

The passage from the New Testament, "It is easier for a camel," etc., has perplexed many good men, who have read it literally. In Oriental cities there are in the large gates small and very low apertures, called metaphorically "needle's eyes," just as we talk of certain windows as "bull's eyes." These entrances are too narrow for a camel to pass through them in the ordinary manner, or even if loaded. When a laden camel has to pass through one of these entrances, it kneels down, its load is removed, and then it shuffles through on its knees. "Yesterday," writes Lady Duff-Gordon, from Cairo, "I saw a camel go through the eye of a needle—that is, the low-arched door of an inclosure. He must kneel, and bow his head to creep through; and thus the rich man must humble himself."

Loaf the Bootblack.

"Shine 'em up? Only five cents?"

This was Loaf the bootblack.

He was nicknamed "Loaf" by his friends because he was the hardest working, toughest little bootblack known to the fraternity. The "On'y five cents!" was a call for trade, and not by any means intended to be taken in a literal sense; and most of Loaf's customers saw it in that light.

Loaf's legitimate appellation was Clem (short for Clement) Brown.

His mother was an American woman, whose husband had gone the way of many other good Americans in his national pride of country, as exemplified by his fondness for the national beverage, Bourbon!

The senior Brown, who had been a handsome, meritorious, and successful barkeeper, had discovered Annie Carter, the daughter of a wealthy man in a retired country village, Malden by name, and in the guise of a "young man about town"—"town" being supposed to represent the metropolitan city of New York—had wooed and won that rustic maiden, with the hope of setting up a bar, billiard-room, and bowling alley himself, as near to Broadway as might be, on the elder Carter's money.

But, unhappily for these dreams of future bliss, the elder Carter, having discovered the character of the youthful Brown's calling and thereupon refused his consent to the match, had, on discovering that the matrimonial plan had been completed, presented his daughter with twenty-five dollars, and a repetition of an ancient proverb referring to the chambermaid's art, and beginning, "as you make your bed"—had thereupon announced his intention of having nothing further to do with the happy pair; and, contrary to the usual custom in light literature, had steadily held to his promise.

The disappointed dram-distributor, taking these unexpected alterations in his programme to heart, devoted himself too earnestly to his profession, and had eventually died, leaving behind him a widow too proud to return to the father who had cut her off, the son above mentioned, and two more youthful Browns, who have no special position in this story.

As Mrs. Brown was, unfortunately, not in the enjoyment of robust health, she was able to do but little toward the support of her family, and that little she did with her needle—a laborious but not remarkably lucrative employment. Consequently it fell to happen (as the French say) that the chief income of this branch of the Brown family was derived from the daily labor of the aforesaid Loaf or Clem Brown, a youth of about twelve years of age.

Now Loaf, besides the education which he had obtained from the university of the streets, had also derived some benefit from his attendance for a few years at the public schools; and, being a sharp boy and quick to learn, was not by any means as ignorant as might be supposed. Evening school had in winter received some of his attention, and he could "read, write and cipher," knew a little about geography and history, and a good deal about other things that boys of his age might perhaps be better off without knowing. He was, however, not a bad boy, either naturally or by association; possessed a very independent spirit; and was, after all, a type of species that exist in our large cities to a more general extent than is usually imagined.

His independent spirit had kept him out of the "Bootblacks' Union," with all its attending benefits; yet, though he insisted on "going it alone," he was quite a favorite with that guild of young professionals, since he never interfered with their "beats," was generous and good natured, and a capital hand at the "national game," when business was slack—never otherwise.

His portrait, if painted by Eastman Johnson, would probably look something like this: A corner of a street (say Broadway and Eighth streets) time, about seven o'clock of a snowy evening in December, leaning against a railing, a stout, stunted boy, in woollen jacket and pants (patched); thick shoes with the toes kicked out; a greasy cap on one side of a curly head, with a broken visor hanging over a round, blue-eyed, freckled face. Hands in pockets; one leg drawn up, from cold; and by his side the box and foot-rest, insignia of his trade. The snow showering down in feathery lightness all over him, carriages and omnibuses driving up and down, lights shining brilliantly in the shop windows, and wayfarers tramping hurriedly up and down—this latter part would be the part of the picture not shown, but experienced on the evening concerning what I have to relate. This picture, cabinet size, by Eastman Johnson, as aforesaid, would attract attention at the Academy of Design; the original attracted none from the passers-by.

Until, half an hour later in the evening, a handsome coupe drove rapidly up to the curbstone, and, just as the melancholy sound of "Shine 'em up? only five cents!" died away in the snow storm for perhaps the hundred and fiftieth time that evening, the door of the carriage was opened, and a light-colored kid glove beckoned to the boy. The owner of the light-colored kid glove placed his foot on the foot-rest, just inside the coupe, and Loaf proceeded to "shine 'em up," according to promise.

The boot was a small and very elegant specimen of the article, and the wearer was a young man, fashionably dressed, embellished with a heavy black moustache, and wearing a black soft hat. As the boy proceeded with the task, in the most masterly manner, the young man kept his eyes fixed upon him, and seemed to be turning some idea over in his mind. As he changed the polished boot for the other, in answer to the tap on the sole customary with the fraternity, the boy looked up and observed that he was being looked at, and also that the eyes performing that mission were very black and very brilliant; then he commenced operations with the second boot. As he concluded his work, put up his brushes in a methodical manner and arose, the young man said to him, "Boy, would you like to earn half a dollar?"

The boy signified that he had no objection to earning any number of half dollars.

"Can you read writing?"

The boy could read writing.

"Take this note to where it is directed, and wait for an answer. Come back here and meet me in half an hour. Go?"

The boy took the note, slung his box over his shoulder, gave a glance at the superscription by the light of the gas light, and started in a run. The carriage door was closed and the carriage rapidly driven up Broadway.

Mrs. Brown lived on the third floor of a tenement house in a little court leading out of University Place, and as the superscription of the note led Loaf in that direction, he took the opportunity to leave his box with his mother, as he knew the half hour would give him ample time to do the errand and return. Now, the room next to Mrs. Brown's was occupied, for the time being, and for special reasons, by one of the shrewdest and most successful members of the New York corps of detectives. It may be remarked here that one of the special reasons that influenced this minion of the law, for he was well-to-do, and owned a house, was nothing more nor less than a hankering after the widow Brown herself, for she was a young woman, comely withall, and the detective was a good-looking bachelor of forty, with, if report spoke truly, no objection to exercising his vocation in discovering a suitable helpmate. So it happened that when Loaf entered his mother's room he found, as he had frequently found before, Mr. Garth, the detective, cozily seated by the widow's cooking-stove, enjoying at once the pleasing warmth of that useful culinary utensil and the not less pleasing, though perhaps less warm, conversation of Mrs. Brown.

Loaf dashed in in a hurry, threw his box in a corner, shouted, "I've got a job, mother!" and was rushing out again, without further words, when the note, which he had placed in his jacket pocket, accidentally fell upon the floor and was picked up by Mr. Garth, who, following his natural and professional impulse, read the superscription. "Hullo, Loaf!" said he, starting up energetically; "where did you get this!"

His manner exhibited so much surprise, and his tone was so decided, that, time being short, Loaf answered him at once, in place of "running" him a little, as he otherwise would have done. "A gentleman gave it to me to take for him, and I am to meet him in half an hour."

"Where?"

"Corner Eighth street and Broadway."

"Mrs. Brown, let me have a little warm water in a tea-cup. Quick, if you please."

Mrs. Brown at once filled a cup from the tea-kettle, and placed it on the table; when what was the surprise of widow and son to see Mr. Garth quietly moisten the adhering side of the envelope with the same water, and then as quietly open the same, extract the note contained therein, and read it carefully through. Having done this, he re-inclosed the note in the envelop, closed the letter, and holding it before the stove for a moment to dry, laid it upon the table to all appearance the same as before this curious epistolary burglary had taken place. Then he rose, put on his overcoat, and saying to the astonished Loaf, "Come along with me," the two went out, leaving Mrs. Brown in a highly bewildered and deranged frame of mind. As this lady had, however, the most unquestioning confidence in Mr. Garth, and, moreover, had her own very feminine reasons for not wishing to distrust him in any particular, she presently sat down again and tranquilly resumed her sewing.

Mr. Garth hurried down stairs and out into the court, with Loaf following closely behind him. Loaf's ideas of *meum* and *tuum* were more rigid than those of the average bootblack; but looking upon Mr. Garth as the authorized personification of the majesty of law, he tried to reconcile his conflicting ideas, and said nothing.

Mr. Garth walked briskly down University place to Tenth street, and down Tenth street to the police station there located, and, desiring Loaf to wait at the door, entered. Presently he came out, followed by two men in plain clothes, and the four started rapidly in the direction of Broadway. Arrived at the corner of Eighth street, Mr. Garth and his two friends ensconced themselves in a doorway out of sight, while Loaf, under the direction of his superior officer, placed himself by a shop window, having a piece of paper, with which he had been provided by the detective in his hand. Presently the elegant coupe rattled up to the curb-stone, and Loaf sprang forward as the carriage-door opened, apparently to hand the note to the young man whose head was leaning out of the carriage; by some accident, however, he dropped the note, and as he was engaged in searching for it in the snow, the attention of the young man in the carriage being closely directed to his movements, the two companions of Mr. Garth stole silently round, and suddenly pounced upon the gentleman in the carriage, dragged him therefrom ignominiously, and, as he struggled and remonstrated in a very violent manner, Mr. Garth himself laid a heavy hand on his shoulder, whispered something in his ear, and in less time than it takes to write the circumstances that crest-fallen young man was again seated in his carriage, with one of the individuals in plain clothes by his side; the other individual in plain clothes had mounted the box by the side of the driver; the horses were turned down Eighth street; the small crowd which had collected dispersed as wise as they came; and Mr. Garth, with Loaf, now terribly dumbfounded, trotting along by his side, walked briskly westward.

As they went on, Mr. Garth kindly consented to satisfy Loaf's evident if unspoken curiosity, and proceeded to communicate with him in the following language;

"Loaf, you've done a big thing to-night. Do you know who your friend in the coupe is?"

Loaf expressed his entire ignorance of every thing concerning the individual, except that he had lost half a dollar by having his errand interfered with. He said this in a very lugubrious tone, but with a twinkle in his up turned eyes, for Loaf was cunning enough to see that he would not lose by the turn of events.

Mr. Garth laughed a dry sort of laugh, and continued: "That chap is the latest and smartest importation from London. He is the cutest and most successful burglar I ever knew of, and we have been looking for him a month, with nothing but a bit of his writing to identify him. He writes a mighty queer stick when he is off his guard, or writing to his pals; but he's an accomplished forger, and can do any thing with a pen that that useful but rather dangerous instrument is capable of. My memory is good, and I knew his land the moment I laid my eyes on it on the back of the note; and the note itself settled his case. It was risky certain; but the game was worth the risk and I took it. After all the risk wasn't much, for I know your mother and you are all right; but still I wouldn't have liked to open the wrong man's letter."

"What has he been doing? What have you got him for?" said Loaf.

"Half a dozen things on suspicion, and one sure thing, which he was fool enough to write about in that note. Three weeks ago he went up to a little town in the northern part of this State—Malden, I believe it's called—and broke into the house of the richest man in the place, and robbed him of a hundred thousand dollars in bonds, bank notes and plate. Carter was the old chap's name—" "Carter!" ejaculated Loaf. "Why, that's my grandfather's name—mother's father—and Malden is where he lives; I've heard her say so." By this time they had got to the corner of Sixth avenue, and as Loaf said these words Mr. Garth stopped, caught the boy by the collar, and turned his face so that the light from the bakery shone full upon it. He looked at him for half a minute, and then gave a very long and loud whistle, which caused a policeman passing to turn round, who, seeing Mr. Grath, nodded familiarly and went his way. Then Mr. Garth made the following prophetic remark, in a very sententious manner: "Loaf, if you're not mistaken, and I guss you're right, you're a made man." With which saying they crossed over to West Tenth street, and together entered the police court-room.

Loaf was not mistaken; and when, two days after, Mr. Carter, who was telegraphed for, arrived in New York, and was informed of the circumstances attending the capture of the burglar; when, moreover, he learned that the restoration of his property, which followed, was owing accidentally to his own grandson; when, also, he discovered—for he was in utter ignorance of the fact that his objectionable son-in-law was no more of this world—for Mrs. Brown had been too proud to communicate the melancholy tidings to her long repentant father; when, finally, he met that pale but industrious and hopeful widow, the paternal heart warmed so freely toward her, her two junior offspring, and especially toward the happy cause of this happy meeting, that the paternal pocket could not do enough to show his affection, gratitude and general benevolence. Toward Mr. Garth he was particularly friendly; and when he learned that the wily detective was becoming weary of his arduous profession and pined for rest and a country life, and was also aware that Mr. Garth was moderately provided with this world's goods, he hesitated not to invite him to accompany himself, daughter and grandchildren on a visit to the paternal homestead at Malden; and as Mr. Garth accepted the invitation, and was known no more to the metropolis, and as Mrs. Brown, not many months later, put off her mourning apparel and began to spell her name with a "G," it follows that this is the end of the story of Loaf the Bootblack.

THE BUGLER.

BY GEORGE H. SNYDER.

I dream of one who lies
Beneath Kentucky skies,
Until with tears my eyes are overflowing,
And I seem to hear a sound
From a bloody battle-ground,
Where lies a little mound with grass o'ergrowing.

Again I hear the crash
Of cannon, and the dash
Of cavalry that flash across the valley;
But, wilder sound than all,
Beneath the smoky pall
Shrills out the bugle call of "Troopers, rally!"

Adown the rocky hill
They gallop with a will,
The bugle blowing shrill a cheery measure,
Their chargers all a-row,
Flags flaunting to and fro,
Right on to death they go, as if for pleasure.

Sharp rings the whistling steel,
While cannon thunders peal—
A shout goes up, "They reel in yonder hollow!"
And lo! with cheer on cheer,
They drive them far and near,
The foe winged with fear of those who follow.

Why does the bugle blow
No loud recall? No note
Of triumph that the foe, dismayed, is flying?
Alas! our bugler lay
Where raged the hottest fray
Upon that evil day, 'mid dead and dying.

We laid him down to rest,
Brave heart! where earth had drest
A tree-plumed hillock's crest with floral beauty;
Ah! never truer soul
Than his sped to its goal,
Whose legend marked our roll, "Slain at his duty."

The Fate of a Country Editor.

The "hope that keeps alive despair" is that with which a young man of much forehead and proportionate literary ambition toils on from week to week in an attempt to raise some death-stricken country newspaper from the shadow of the sheriff, and make it yield him at least $5 a week. A great poet, laboring in his first unmerited obscurity to defeat the brutal combination of the magazines and booksellers against him, is but a feeble illustration of intellectual heroism when compared with the above journalist. Note this modern instance. For the past six years Keithsburg, a very mean town in the State of Illinois, has slowly starved to death such successive editors and proprietors as have unselfishly endeavored to protract the miserable existence of a local journal styled the Observer. Late in 1867 there came to the town a young men of iron nerves and mad ambition, who took that newspaper in hand with a confident air, and resolved to make it the London Times of the West. On Thursday last he published the following: "About two and a half years ago, we took posession of this paper. It was then in the very act of pegging out, having neither friends, money, nor credit. We tried to breath into it the breath of life; we put into it all our money, and everybody else's we could get hold of; but it was no go; either the people of Keithsburg don't appreciate our efforts, or we don't know how to run a paper. We went into the business with confidence, determined to run it or bust. We have busted. During our connection with the Observer we have made some friends and numerous enemies. The former will have our gratitude while life lasts. The latter are affectionately requested to go to the devil. T. Glancey."

What Excited the Thompsonian Ire.

The following paragraphs in the Chicago Times are what brought about the onslaught of the blondes:

Bawds—at the Opera House. Where are the police?

The latest model artist show—at the Opera House.

A bawdy house: the Opera House.

We should do injustice to the lager-beer dance-houses of the city if we should say that Crosby's Opera House has fallen to their level. It has gone below that. They are eminently decent in comparison.

The other day, the Times placed the Opera House troupe on a level with snake and other exhibitions. In doing this, the Times is unintentionally guilty of insulting the latter, and it hastens to apologize.

A blunder: the omission from the article in yesterday's Sunday Times, on The Social Evil, of a notice of the nymphs of the Opera House.

A house of ill-fame that ought to be "pulled". the Opera House.

WHAT THEY SAY.

The Cincinnati Press Upon the Action of the Kentucky Senate.

"IT IS SAD."

[From the Commercial.]

It must be admitted that this is for the present discouraging, but the fact must be kept in mind that this is not the end.

The bill before the House is not identical with that which has been before the Senate, but contains several modifications which were made at the suggestion of Kentucky gentlemen, to assure all reasonable protection to the interests of the people of that State. If this bill prevails in the House, as is not unlikely, it will come before the Senate, and the struggle will be renewed.

Louisville has lost friends in Kentucky by her conduct in respect to this measure, which is regarded throughout Kentucky as just and important, and the course of Cincinnati, liberal and fair, open and honorable, as it has been, has gained her friends in Kentucky.

THE END IS NOT.

[From the Gazette.]

The matter will not stop here. The city of Cincinnati, which for this purpose is created a railroad company, with a continuous organization, offers to expend ten millions of her money to build a railroad greatly needed for the development of the central portion of Kentucky, and in which the great portion of the South is deeply interested, and which is too great an undertaking for private capital. That offer stands before the people of Kentucky today, and will stand before them at the next election, when they will have an opportunity to say whether they will deny themselves this great means of improvement and progress. And we have no doubt that as soon as an expression of the people can be had this Senatorial majority, who would fence up the great central region of the State, lest its improvement might benefit other parts of the country, and who would make Kentucky a barrier against Southern communications, will be sent into retirement.

SPITEFUL.

[From the Times.]

Our brethren across the river are entitled to some allowance. They have not yet settled their ideas. The terrible confusion of thought into which they were thrown by the war and the abolition of slavery was enough to bewilder any people. Smarting under fancied wrongs, and impotent for redress, mad as "all natur," and able only to curse—their pet institution upset in spite of themselves—their liberties utterly overthrown, as they looked at it—her Blue Grass chivalry reduced to the Democratic system—300,000 slaves gone, and not a dollar in return—and last, though not least, those slaves made voters, and Kentucky lunies rest in vain—all things considered, how could it be expected that, with confusion of ideas worse confounded every year, the Kentucky Legislature could possibly open the right of way to a Cincinnati Railroad?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

What an Old Steamboatman Says of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.

We call especial attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community as a prominent steamboatman and river-man for forty years:

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR: I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, accompanied with slight stricture. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and has cost me a considerable amount of money, as I tried everything for it I saw advertised, or could hear of, that I thought might cure me—Helmbold's Buchu and many other preparations—but nothing seemed to do me any good. I took medicines from our best physicians, but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans and place myself under the care of a doctor there, noted for his successful treatment of cases like mine. I did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better, and last spring returned to Louisville with no hope of ever being well again. I was very weak and could scarcely get about. I was advised by some of my old friends here to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, as they had known it to make some wonderful cures. I commenced taking it, though with little hope of being benefited by it. But from the very beginning I commenced to improve, and now, after taking only four bottles, I rejoice to find myself a well man again. I would recommend all persons similarly affected as myself to try it, for it has been a great blessing to me. Respectfully,

ja22 dtf-3dp ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

APPELLATE JUDGESHIP.

We are authorized to announce Hon. G. W. WILLIAMS, of Hancock, as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals in the First Appellate District at the ensuing August election. ja8 weow2d*

A VALUABLE GIFT—DR. S. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN," 96 pages—describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail free. Address DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. a26 w1y

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A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

DR. JAMES, a retired physician, discovered, while in the East Indies, a cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and GENERAL DEBILITY, when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured and is now alive and well. He will send the recipe for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of CONSUMPTION that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Night sweats, peevishness, irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sore throat, chilly sensations, nausea at the stomach, inaction of the bowels, and wasting away of the muscles.

☞ The writer will please state the name of the paper they see this advertisement in. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1,032 Race st., Philadelphia, Pa.

mr2 w3

The DOLLAR Sun.

CHAS. A. DANA, Editor.

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LEXINGTON, KY., Feb. 21, 1870.

OWING to the crowded condition of the wards for colored patients, it will be requisite before sending patients to notify us, as we may not be able to admit them.

JOHN W. WHITNEY, Superintendent.

fe21 d3&w3

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fe23 w6

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Also about $20,000 in GREENBACKS, being the entire rent money of the property for the years 1869 and 1870, which will be distributed to the winners of the FIRST SEVEN prizes respectively. Rent of the farms for 1869 was $[illegible] per acre, and it is confidently expected that they will equal or surpass this figure for 1870.

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Every dollar invested by ticket-holders is held in trust by the commissioners appointed by the Legislature until the drawing takes place and the prizes are delivered.

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fe18 d&w3

1870.

THE

COURIER-JOURNAL

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1870.

THE approaching advent of a new year furnishes an occasion for placing before the notice of the public in a full and compendious form the plans and prospects of the COURIER-JOURNAL for the immediate future: and, also, for explaining somewhat of its character and antecedents as a popular newspaper.

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Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, at our risk; when these can not be procured by mail at our risk in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

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Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1870, by D. W. RAMSDELL & Co., in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

RAMSDELL

NORWAY OATS

Interesting Particulars.

J. L. Devine, of Chattanooga, Tenn., says, "I raised 753 bushels on five acres; no lodging or rust." A. Weigamot, of Wilkesburg, O., says, "My oats weigh 52 pounds to the bushel, and took the first premium at our fair." E. Duron, Jackson county, Wis., says, "My yield is 135 bushels to the acre, stand up well and excellent in quality." A. Parliman, Sullivan county, N. Y., says, "I paid $10 for a bushel of your seed last year, and I would sooner pay $25 per bushel now than go back to the old kinds." B. T. Sheppard, of Clinton, N. Y., says, "Farmers are 'penny wise and pound foolish' in this matter of Norway oats. The increased value of the straw pays for the seed twice over. When the grain is ripe the straw is still green, and, if properly cured, is worth as much as hay. Farmers who still cry humbug in the face of such positive evidence es is furnished, ought always to remain poor; they do not deserve success." Adam Rankin, the well-known premium farmer of Illinois, says, "One bushel of the Norway Oats yielded as much as five bushels of the Surprise Oats. I have experimented with five varieties of oats this past season, and the Norway has more then doubled all others. I would not be hired to grow any other kind hereafter." A. Monroe, Griggsville, Ill., writes, "With favorable circumstances, the yield is more than double that of the other varieties, stand up well, weigh 43 pounds." V. Skiff, of Berkshire county, Conn., says, "Yield from 4 pounds of seed 17 bushels, weight 41 pounds. Many farmers in this section were swindled in buying seed; some sent to Pennsylvania, and got white oats called Norways; others got New Brunswick oats for your seed." W. L. Bishop, of Leroy, New York, writes, "Yield from 9 acres 1,126 bushels; have sold the lot to a Chicago firm at $10 per bushel; whole amount $11,250. My neighbors laughed at me for paying $10 per bushel for seed, but I have converted this part of the country." D. C. Longworthy, of Alford, New York, says, "They are a decided success. My cattle eat the straw in preference to best quality of hay. I estimate the value of an acre of Norway Oat straw $40 over and above the value of the other oat straw, and am prepared to prove this to any one. If farmers could not get the seed for less, I would advise them to buy at $50 per bush." A. Brett, of Union, N. J., says, "The yield is 3 to 1 of the Surprise Oats on my farm, and the quality for feeding purposes is a large per cent. better. Farmers of good judgment must see the immense value directly gained by the use of this seed."

STATISTICS.

[From New York Tribune.]

Careful examination of some 3000 or 4000 letters prove the average yield of the Norway Oats to be 78 bushels per acre. The reports of the Commissioner of Agriculture prove the yield of the common oats to not exceed 33 bushels per acre.

Counterfeit Seed.

A large quantity of spurious seed has been scattered throughout the West and South, parties having lately been through Vermont, buying all the black oats they could find, and are advertising and selling them as our seed. Farmers who raised 25 bushels of genuine Norway Oats, have mixed and sold three or four times that quantity. A large number of complaints of failure of Norway Oats last year have been traced to counterfeit seed. Our large circular should be read by every farmer in the land; it is sent free to all who will send for it. We will not be responsible for seed sold by others. We warrant ours pure and unmixed. Many lots have been offered us that were mixed, and are now being advertised at $2 or $3 per bushel. Parties are using our name without authority from us, and we caution farmers against these frauds.

BOGUS

NORWAY OATS

To the Farmers of the West.

The great popularity and increasing demand for the celebrated RAMSDELL NORWAY OATS have caused unprincipled parties to practice deception upon the farmers. H. W. Marshall, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has flooded the country with circulars, which convey the impression that he is acting as our agent. He has copied our circulars, illustrations and testimonials. We hereby give notice that he is not our agent, has no authority to use our name, and is defrauding the public by false representations, and we request all parties who have purchased of him to communicate with us at New York, as to quantity purchased and price paid. Others are practicing similar frauds in the West and in Pennsylvania, and it is our duty to caution farmers against these impositions.

Farmers wishing to secure seed for the coming season should order at once of the originators or their authorized agents,

HEWETT, HARDY & CO.,

Nos. 110 & 112 Main St.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

D. W. RAMSDELL & CO.

Price List.

By the Bushel.......$7 50
Half Bushel....... 4 00
Peck....... 2 50

By the standard of 32 pounds to the bushel. Send money with orders. Send orders to

HOUGH & CHURCH,

General Agents for the South and West,

Knoxville, Tenn.

J. S. SHANNON, Sp'l Ag't.

D. W. RAMSDELL & CO.,
218 Pearl street, New York, and
171 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Grand Norway Oat Premiums.

In accordance with our arrangements now completed for the sale of our seed in foreign countries next year, we are now enabled to announce the following grand prizes for the best crops the coming year:

For the Largest Number of Pounds Clean Seed Raised on One Acre.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Largest Number of Pounds from 10 Acres.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Best Fifty Acres.

Twenty-five Hundred Dollars.

Any farmer, farmer's son or wife, who purchases seed from us this season, can compete for these cash prizes.

mh2 d&w1 D. W. RAMSDELL & CO.

WANTED.

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER—Capable of [illegible] Seminary, at Fulton Station, Fulton county, Ky., on Paducah and Gulf R. R. Good [illegible] required. Address Dr. G. W. PASCHAL, Chairman of Trustees. fe9 wt*

WATCH FREE! and $30 a day sure. No humbug. No gift enterprise. No money wanted in advance. Address LATTA & CO., Pittsburg, Pa. fe10 w4

WANTED—INFORMATION—The [illegible] by W. A. WHITWAY, Bacon Creek, Ky. ja19 w6

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE

FOR FAMILY USE—simple, cheap, reliable. Knits everything. AGENTS WANTED. Circular and sample stocking FREE. Address Hinkley Knitting Machine Company, Bath, Me., or Cincinnati, O. ja11 w16

Agents, Read This.

WE will pay agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

ja11 w6m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM—Containing 68 acres, situated in Clark county, Ind., on the road from Charlestown to the Charleston Landing—[illegible] acres in cultivation, and the balance well timbered—a two-story house with six rooms—a pleasant and healthy situation. A rare bargain will be given if application be made immediately. For further particulars call on the subscriber, on the premises. W. F. HUCKLEBERRY. mh2 w6

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SUCCESSORS TO

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Farmers' Tobacco Warehouse,

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John H. Page. H. C. Pulliam.

jy7 wtf

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Established in 1854.

The only reliable Gift Distribution in the country. Drawings take place monthly.

$50,000 worth of Prizes to be distributed at the [illegible] Semi-annual Drawing,

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CAPITAL PRIZE, $5,000. Family Carriage and Matched Horses; Horse, Buggy and Harness; Rosewood Piano, Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, Solid and Silver-plated Ware, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c.

Single tickets....... [illegible]
Six tickets....... [illegible]
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A NOVEL of thrilling interest; characters drawn from life. It exhibits the purposes and practical workings of the G. A. R., and brings to view remarkable characters developed by the war for the Union. To be issued semi-monthly, in Eight Parts, at 25 cents per part, by CYRUS & DARIUS COBB, Boston, Mass. Parts 1 and 2 now ready. The trade supplied by the WESTERN NEWS COMPANY, CHICAGO.

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TONIC SIRUP,

—OR—

IMPROVED CHILL CURE,

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR EVERY FORM OF FEVER AND AGUE.

The Cure is Permanent—The Chill, Once Broken, Will Not Return.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic, nor Any Deleterious Substance Whatever.

This preparation is carefully compounded of purely vegetable ingredients, and never fails, when properly taken, to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague, neuralgia, and all malarious diseases. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists one great advantage it has over all other preparations. The crowning excellence of this remedy, however, above the permanency and certainty of its cure, is the fact that no injury whatever can arise from its use, as is certain to be the case when quinine or arsenic are taken, which are the principal ingredients of most of the chill medicines now in use. Quinine, acting upon the nervous system, produces, according to our best authorities, "a feeling of tightness or distension of the head, ringing, buzzing or roaring in the ears, partial deafness," &c., and, when the dose is increased "complete deafness, diminution or loss of sight, dilated or immovable pupil, coma, and great prostration."

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effect in any way to be worn off.

Another great virtue claimed for this medicine, and wherein consists its superiority over other medicines, is that the cure is permanent. It [illegible] requires more than a day or two to effectually break the chill, and, once broken, they will not return.

Hundreds of letters are daily received testifying to the efficacy and wonderful virtues of this remedy. It is very popular wherever sold, taking the place of any Chill remedy it comes in competition with.

WINTERSMITH'S

TONIC SIRUP

OR

IMPROVED CHILL CURE

Never Fails to Cure the Most Obstinate Case of Fever and Ague.

It Accomplishes the Work by removing the Cause of the Disease.

Chill Once Broken Does Not Return

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[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & [illegible]

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